

Iliescu calls supporters on to streets

Rioters storm TV station in Bucharest

From CATHERINE ADAMS IN BUCHAREST

THE Romanian president yesterday made an emergency appeal to his people to come out on to the streets to defend government buildings and the national television station, after the worst violence since the overthrow of Nicolai Ceausescu last year.

President Iliescu accused protesters of trying to stage a coup and urged all democratic forces "who gave their vote for freedom and stability in Romania to support the action of eliminating this fascist rebellion".

His appeal came after one person was shot dead and 23 were injured in street battles as thousands of protesters set fire to the Bucharest police headquarters and stormed the television station, which stopped broadcasting. The government headquarters in Victory Square, where the prime minister, Petre Roman, has his office, was also attacked.

The violence had erupted when a thousand riot police stormed the seven-week anti-communist demonstration in University Square at dawn. The president made his emergency appeal for support after the demonstrators had re-occupied the square in mid-afternoon, driving security forces out and setting fire to police buses, engulfing the square in thick smoke. He said: "We are facing an organised attempt to remove by force and violence the country's elected leaders," and described the hard-core of the protesters as "legionary elements", a reference to pre-second world war fascists. He called on Romanians to co-operate with the army and police to re-establish order and help to arrest extremist elements "who must be brought to justice".

State radio said troops and armoured cars had been sent to television headquarters. Pro-Iliescu crowds surged on to the streets within minutes of the appeal, and alarm bells rang in factories throughout the capital calling the workers, the traditional supporters of the National Salvation Front, out on the streets. Hundreds of workers armed with iron bars and sticks arrived at the television station and started attacking the protesters occupying the building.

The riot police had given no warning before encircling University Square at dawn, dispersing the crowd of around a hundred, many sleeping in tents. Crisina Ivan, one of the 19 hunger strikers who fled, said: "They set fire to our tents and beat us at the demonstrators, trampling people with their boots." A government communiqué said three hundred demonstrators were arrested. Hunger strikers were hauled from their tents outside the Intercontinental hotel, whose glass doors were smashed by police chasing protesters who fled inside.

Police beat and kicked civilians before forcing them into police vans. One man walking through the occupied area with a camera about four hours after the raid - was pounced on by about twenty police.

Clashes continued as protesters attacked the police with sticks and rocks, overturning police vans and setting them on fire. Several protesters fled the fighting covered in blood. The person who died was said to have been shot in the head by someone firing from inside the interior ministry building.

Four or five shots rang out as protesters tried to use fire-hoses to break in. Twenty-three of the 33 people injured were police.

At about 4pm, some four hundred demonstrators chanting anti-government slogans and standing face to face with rows of armed police broke through police lines to re-

occupy the square. Half an hour later, the square was full of black smoke after crowds set fire to police buses, forming a blockade at every entrance. About five thousand protesters armed with clubs and cans of petrol besieged the television centre, which had earlier reported the action on its news bulletins. Explosions could be heard as cars and vans torched by the demonstrators went up in flames. Other crowds attacked the police headquarters, where two storeys were seen blazing after students set about it with petrol bombs.

The University Square demonstrators have been demanding the removal of all former communist activists from political power. About 15,000 had gathered at the peak of the protests and had maintained a nightly vigil for the past seven weeks, incessantly chanting, singing anti-communist songs and holding burning torches. Riot police charged through flimsy barricades on April 24 in an attempt to disperse them, but failed to round up the crowds, which grew to several hundred within hours.

Attempts at talks between government ministers and representatives of the protesters broke down two days ago after ministers refused the demonstrators' request to allow television cameras to witness the talks. In recent weeks, Mr Iliescu and the chief of police had pledged that no violence would be used to remove them. Mr Iliescu said: "They can stay there and stew in their own juice."

Belgrade protest, page 12

Iliescu: Emergency plea to city's workers

Reforms delayed to save Ryzhkov

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

THE Soviet government's economic reform programme, which was designed to set the country on the road to a "regulated market economy", was yesterday approved by the Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet, but only as a statement of intention.

Its main practical proposals, including the steep price rises for bread and basic food which brought panic buying last month, have been postponed. The government has now been instructed to formulate more specific plans and legislation for discussion in the autumn.

The decision appears to be a face-saving compromise which will allow the government and the prime minister, Nikolai Ryzhkov, to remain in office, while giving President Gorbachev more room to take economic decisions on

his own. Many parliamentary deputies and some senior officials had indicated that the prime minister or the government in bloc would have to resign if the programme was rejected.

Resuming its debate on the economy after three weeks in which it had devoted its attention to other subjects, the Supreme Soviet was presented with two draft resolutions on the government programme. The first said that parliament had "taken note" of the programme and then made a serious of recommendations for parliamentary and government commissions to submit more specific plans by September. This was approved with only minor amendments by a large majority.

Party tussle, page 12



Student stamped: Young anti-government protesters storm the streets of Bucharest past an upturned police vehicle they have just set on fire

Moscow eases Vilnius blockade

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW appeared to have agreed last night to a partial halt of its two-month economic blockade against Lithuania and is expected to increase supplies of gas and raw materials to selected enterprises at once. It will also consider resuming deliveries of fuel for agriculture in the Baltic republic.

The decision was conveyed to Kazimiera Prunskiene, the Lithuanian prime minister, by Nikolai Ryzhkov, her Soviet counterpart, at a meeting in the Kremlin yesterday. Afterwards, Mrs Prunskiene said: "There are no doubts about the lifting of the economic blockade. This was stated quite explicitly."

She said there were two extremely sensitive points of disagreement that had not been resolved. One related to the legislation passed since the independence declaration by Vilnius, and the other to the fate of young Lithuanians who had refused to serve in the Soviet Army and deserted. On this point, however, she said she now believed there was no question of Moscow trying to seize unwilling conscripts.

In general, Mrs Prunskiene said there now appeared to be greater trust between Moscow and Lithuania and she quoted Mr Ryzhkov as saying that their talks had been the beginning of a specific dialogue on the question of future negotiations. Moscow has consistently avoided using the word negotiations for talks between itself and rebel republics.

The meeting, which showed Mrs Prunskiene being treated as a bona fide republic prime minister by the Soviet authorities for the first time, had been postponed from Monday.

WASHINGTON: President Bush yesterday applauded President Gorbachev for meeting the leaders of the three Baltic republics on Tuesday and said he hoped that it would be "the first step in a dialogue which will lead to the self-determination that we strongly support" (Martin Fletcher writes). Mr Bush declared: "I think it was good news."

Labour moves toward bringing back rates

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR is moving towards a general election commitment to bring back the rates within a year of coming to office.

Senior shadow cabinet sources believe the poll tax review team under Bryan Gould is poised to abandon the original plan to introduce a tax based on the capital value of homes. Instead, they say, Labour could announce that a reformed and fairer system of the rates, using the rental value of properties, could be in place within a year of the election.

Members of Mr Gould's team denied yesterday that capital valuation, which is favoured by many local government experts, had been dropped. It remains one of the only two valuation options being considered, the other being rateable values. But sources close to the party's treasury team, led by John Smith, the shadow chancellor, believe that for strong political reasons the capital valuation option will be ditched.

Divisions remain over how Labour will meet its commitment to make its alternative reflect ability to pay. The

treasury team, backed by others in the shadow cabinet, is said strongly to favour a wider and more generous system of rebates than existed under the rates. Mr Gould, the shadow environment secretary, is still looking at what he regards as a more comprehensive system, using people's income to measure their ability to pay.

Senior shadow cabinet members are reported to have been saying privately that the original favoured option of a

capital value property tax, adjusted according to income, would be a disaster. They have argued that such an arrangement, as with the abandoned plan for a property tax combined with a local income tax, would be perceived as a double charge.

The plan now strongly favoured by the treasury team, and being considered by Mr Gould, is for rateable values again to be used as the basis for charging for local government services. If that option were chosen, the system would be made fairer by regular revaluations based on rental values for similar types of property across given areas.

According to senior party sources, if Labour goes for the rates it would want to reintroduce the system as soon as possible, before people become familiar with the unpopular poll tax. One of the disadvantages of the original plan, according to Labour sources, was that it might take several years to introduce, during which time Labour would have to operate the

Continued on page 24, col 7

Election alert, page 8

Shares and £ move up

By RODNEY LORD ECONOMICS EDITOR

REVISED figures showing a smaller deficit on the balance of payments helped by continuing anticipation of Britain's full membership of the European monetary system kept shares and the pound moving up yesterday. The FTSE 100 index broke through 2400 to close up 34.7 at 2405.4 and the pound closed at its strongest since last October up 0.3 at 90.6 on the effective rate index.

The Bank of England was forced to signal that there would be no change in interest rates as market rates, encouraged by the strength of sterling, fell.

New estimates of the balance of payments produced by the Central Statistical Office show a surplus on invisible earnings in the final quarter of last year rather than a deficit as originally thought. This has helped to bring the current account deficit for last year down below £20 billion from the original estimate of £20.7 billion to £19.1 billion.

Details, page 25

Stock market, page 29

INSIDE

Protests over Young's job

The appointment of the former trade and industry secretary Lord Young of Graffham as executive chairman of Cable and Wireless was criticised by the Labour party as "privatisation sleaze" yesterday.

The announcement that Lord Young is to join the international communications group brought calls for regulations governing the appointment of former ministers. Page 24

Peers' deaths

Lord O'Neill of the Maine, prime minister of Northern Ireland from 1963 to 1969, has died at the age of 75. Page 2
Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede, Labour's chief whip in the Lords, also died yesterday. Obituaries, page 16

Rail-link fears

The consortium bidding to build the Channel tunnel high-speed rail-link faces collapse if the prime minister decides against it today. Page 2

Algerian vote

The Islamic Salvation Front appears to have won Algeria's first multi-party local elections, bringing an Islamic state in Algeria a step closer. Page 10

Seabed science

The last touches are being put to a submarine designed to reveal the underwater life of the Swiss lakes to tourists. Science and Technology, pages 33-36

Sunderland boost

Sunderland will be promoted to the first division and Tranmere Rovers to the second if Swindon Town's appeal against demotion to the third division fails. Page 48

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Police link IRA to mansion bomb

By MARK SOUSTER

POLICE said yesterday that the IRA was almost certainly responsible for the failed attempt to murder Lord McAlpine of West Green, who recently retired as treasurer of the Conservative party, with a bomb placed outside his former country home.

Lord McAlpine, aged 48, and his family moved from West Green house, owned by the National Trust in Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, three weeks ago. Lord McAlpine said: "This seems to be an act of complete stupidity. It is a tragedy to go around ruining very beautiful houses like that."

Although no terrorist organisation had claimed responsibility for the explosion last night, police said the attack bore all the hallmarks of the IRA because of the size and

make-up of the bomb that damaged the isolated Queen Anne mansion. Detective Chief Superintendent Alan Wheeler, head of Hampshire CID, said: "The house is so badly damaged it may have to be pulled down."

Margaret Thatcher said that those responsible for the explosion showed no regard for civilised values or the lives of human beings. "I telephoned him (Lord McAlpine) because I was very distressed, obviously."

Lord McAlpine's name was one of 100 on a list found at the "bomb factory" in Clapham, south London, in 1988. Security will now be increased for all public figures deemed to be potential targets.

McAlpine profile, page 3
IRA tactical twist, page 3

Jehovah's Witness parents snatch sick baby

By LIN JENKINS

A TWO-year-old girl with leukaemia who doctors say will die without a blood transfusion was made a ward of court yesterday after her parents had taken her from the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. The girl is believed to be in a hospital in Cyprus.

The transfusion would have conflicted with her parents' beliefs as Jehovah's Witnesses. The ruling in the High Court overruled them and gave the hospital powers to allow Stephanie Charalambous to have the transfusion.

Mr Justice Swinton Thomas yesterday lifted reporting restrictions on an emergency hearing held the previous evening in order that ports and airports could be alerted to prevent the child returning to Cyprus. He

ordered her parents to return the child or face arrest.

A hospital spokesman said after the hearing: "She will die very painfully indeed if she does not get treatment within 24 hours. Once treatment starts there is a good chance of a cure, without it there is certainty of death."

Stephanie was admitted to a private wing at the hospital on Sunday. Doctors diagnosed leukaemia and told the parents, whose first names are not known, that treatment including blood transfusions were essential to save the girl's life. The parents made it clear such treatment was against their religious beliefs and asked for a second opinion. Staff agreed to allow samples to be taken for testing at the Royal Marsden Hospital.

Stephanie's parents and a group of friends from London's Greek Cypriot

community were at her bedside on Monday night. Nurses later found they had left taking Stephanie. It is believed the parents telephoned the hospital saying they were taking her to Royal Marsden hospital.

Police and social workers failed to trace them to an address in Turnpike Lane, Wood Green, north London, where the family had been staying with friends since arriving from Limassol in Cyprus on Sunday.

The hospital spokesman said: "Blood transfusions will form a major part of the treatment and are essential immediately if her life is to be saved. She has been made a ward of court and once we get her back the treatment can start at once regardless of the views of her parents. It is essential she be found."

Dr Jon Pritchard, consultant

oncologist at the hospital, said he believed Stephanie was already in Limassol. He had telephoned the hospital there and a consultant had described a child that fitted her description. Asked if doctors had the right to override the wishes of parents, Dr Pritchard said: "One must consider the child's right to be treated."

Malcolm Wright, the hospital administrator, said Stephanie had acute leukaemia which could not be "safely treated" without blood transfusions. "There is a 70 to 80 per cent chance of a cure and it involves only short periods in hospital for treatment."

A spokesman for Jehovah's Witnesses was not prepared to comment on Stephanie's case, but said that parents had the right to make decisions about their children.

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Rail link consortium's future in the balance

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

EUROPEAN Rail Link, the consortium bidding to build the Channel tunnel high-speed rail link, is facing imminent collapse after the prime minister ruled out any possibility of a direct government subsidy for the scheme.

The public-private sector consortium, made up of British Rail, Trafalgar House, and BICC, does not expect to be told formally of the government's decision until today, although the future of the partnership is expected to be decided shortly afterwards.

In a statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Margaret Thatcher said the government opposed funding the development of international rail services, after declaring the ERL scheme would require a "colossal subsidy". The statement ended months of speculation on the future of the ERL proposal, which is understood to have required around £1.5 billion in fees and loans in order to make the estimated £2.6 billion 68-mile link between London and Folkestone commercially viable.

John Fletcher, Trafalgar House's corporate development executive and chairman of the private-sector partnership, had said that the proposal was likely to be shelved in

definitely unless government support was forthcoming.

There is still a chance the government will ask the consortium to come up with a cheaper proposal, either by reducing the costs of building the tunnel, or by terminating the high-speed link at Swanley, in Kent. However, the private-sector partners, which have invested several million pounds in the project, will have to justify to their shareholders the expenditure of revising the present scheme without a guarantee of securing government approval.

If the private-sector partners pull out of the consortium, BR could find itself with a fully engineered, environmentally acceptable high-speed route, but without funds to build it.

Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, is likely to face a barrage of criticism when he announces the government's decision, particularly from leaders of industry and commerce who have been lobbying assiduously in recent months for improved rail links to the Channel tunnel.

Anticipating the announcement, John Prescott, Labour's transport spokesman, said: "The government seems prepared to allow 16 million passengers to use one of the most congested lines in Europe. It is difficult to see how anyone could put themselves in such a disastrous position."

A growing number of non-political professional and transport bodies are expressing fears that Britain's competitiveness in the single market will be severely damaged because of inadequate transport infrastructure.

Many believe that Britain is heading for "second division" status in Europe. Richard Botwood, director-general of the Chartered Institute of Transport, the industry's professional body, said there was "a growing fear we are slipping back into second division status with our links, compared to those on the French side".

"Upgrading the existing line or building part of a new line are second best choices. The government has to recognise the need for the rail link. If the private sector cannot or will not finance the project on its own, then the government must assume the responsibility for finding the means to build it," he said.

John Banham, director-general of the CBI, said: "There is a big risk we will do too little too late, and enter the next century with the worst transport infrastructure in northern Europe." The cabinet decision should serve to concentrate minds on the urgency of providing an up-to-date infrastructure, nation wide, which "will enable us to compete successfully from the edge of Europe with our international trading rivals".

MoD looks at fourth Trident

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE prime minister appears to have ruled out any possibility of ordering only three Trident ballistic missile submarines in spite of pressure to cancel a fourth boat to save £500 million.

The option to buy three, not four as originally planned, is being studied by the Ministry of Defence team examining ways of restructuring Britain's armed forces in the light of the changed threat from the Warsaw Pact.

The Royal Navy insists it is necessary to have four submarines to guarantee at least one boat is on patrol every day. Mrs Thatcher has come out firmly in support of the navy argument. In her statement to the Commons on Tuesday about her visit to Moscow last week she was adamant that Britain would need four Trident submarines.

Defence ministry sources yesterday said the fourth Trident was included in the "options for change" review because it was important to show that "nothing is sacred". Mrs Thatcher's commitment to ordering four submarines however provides the clearest evidence that the option is not seriously on the agenda.

Race bias laws should be tougher, says CRE

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

TOUGH measures to prevent racial discrimination, including higher fines for firms that break the law, were demanded by the Commission for Racial Equality yesterday as it presented its annual report.

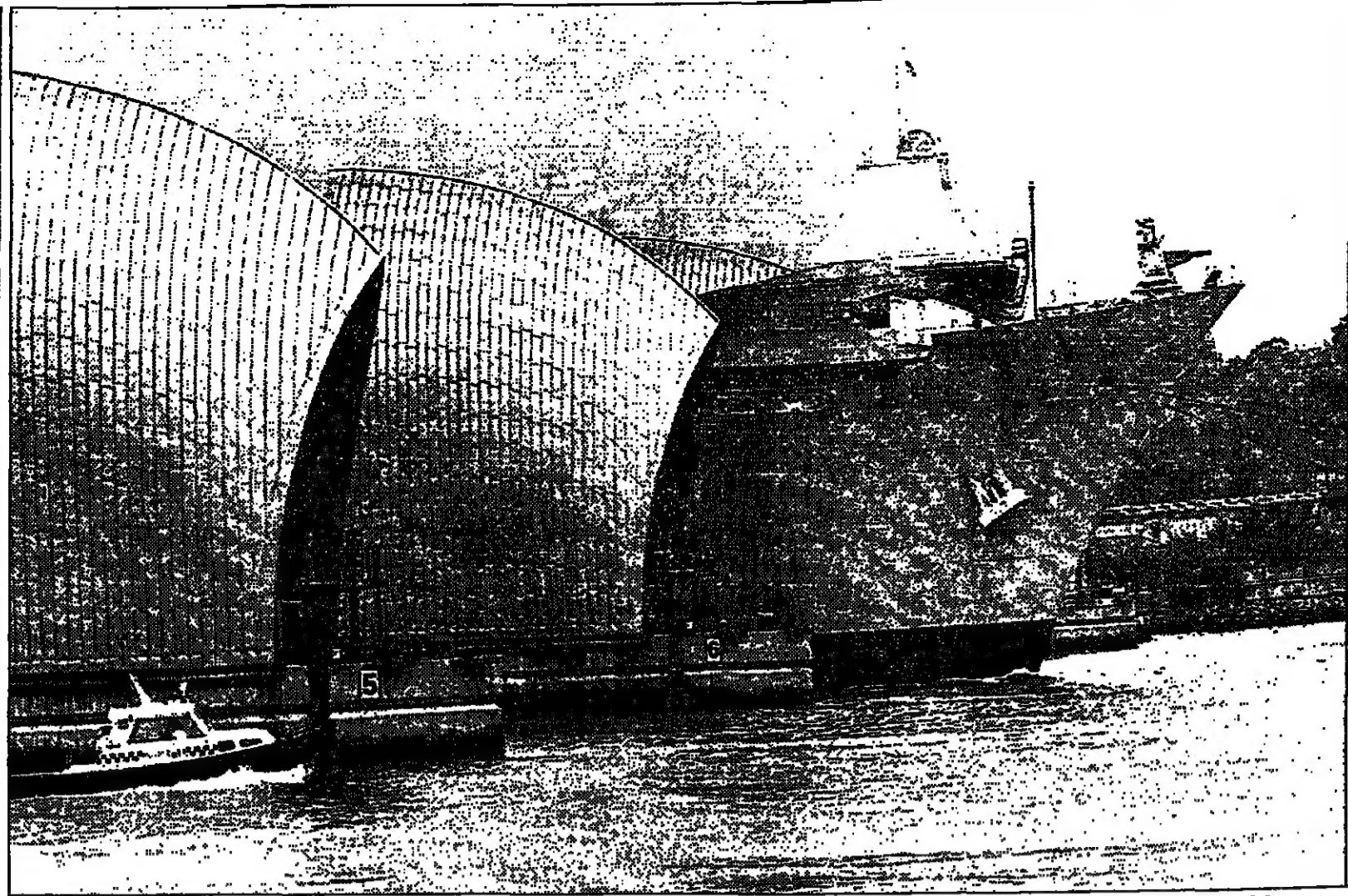
Michael Day, the commission's chairman, said many members of racial minorities continued to suffer "appalling harassment and injustice" in spite of the fact that Britain's equal opportunities legislation was the most advanced in Western Europe.

One factor explaining the paradox was that the legislation had insufficient "teeth". Fines, which could not exceed £8,925, were too low and ethnic monitoring, while far more extensive than a decade ago, was still avoided by most em-

ployers, including about 70 per cent of large private firms.

The commission, he said, was envious of the fair employment legislation recently introduced in Northern Ireland and unconvinced of the government's claims that it could not be applied to mainland Britain because it addressed religious rather than racial discrimination.

The legislation imposes a duty on employers to keep records on the religious background of staff and allow public-sector employers to bar work to contractors refusing to comply. The commission says the Race Relations Act should be amended to allow secretaries of state to insist on ethnic record-keeping in named areas.



The aircraft carrier Invincible noses through the Thames Barrier on her way to Greenwich, where she is paying a week-long courtesy visit

Scotland's miners challenge Scargill

By OUR EMPLOYMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE beleaguered National Union of Mineworkers was threatened with more inter-necine warfare yesterday when Scottish miners warned the national executive of further disunity unless the leadership listened to the rank and file.

Delegates to the Scottish NUM conference said Arthur Scargill, the union's president, should start pay talks immediately with British Coal. They said union leaders had failed to secure a wage deal since 1982 and had the increases negotiated by the rival Union of Democratic Miners imposed on them.

One delegate, Willie Doonan, from Castlebridge, Fife, said if he as an official had adopted the position of the national executive of not negotiating with the management, his men would have thrown him down the shaft. He said the national executive faced more disunity if it did not listen to the members about wages.

The dissatisfaction expressed by the Scottish conference threatens to provide a stormy backdrop for the national conference next month, which could be the union's last. After years of being the stormtroopers of the union movement, the once mighty NUM could be swallowed up by a "transfer of engagement" with the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Yesterday, after demands from Soviet miners' leaders to know what became of up to £3 million they said they donated to the NUM during the year-long strike, Gavin Lightman, QC, said his inquiry into allegations that Soviet and Libyan funds were used to sustain the strike would be completed in time for the conference.

Although important witnesses have refused to co-operate with the inquiry, set up by the NUM, Mr Lightman said his report would be interesting.

Opponents of open-cast coal mining yesterday crossed Westminster Bridge to lobby their MPs about plans to expand the industry and walked into a dispute with British Coal.

Members of the Council for the Protection of Rural England demonstrated against what they describe as the "horrendous environmental and social impact" of open-cast mining and asked MPs to support their campaign for stronger planning controls.

British Coal, however, disputed the council's claims about the industry and said most of the organisation's statistics were at best misleading and at worst untrue.

Thatcher heads review of poll tax operation

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MARGARET Thatcher and her senior cabinet colleagues are engaged in a "lively discussion" about the poll tax, government sources said yesterday, choosing words that were widely interpreted as meaning something more tempestuous.

The sources firmly denied, however, that what senior environment department sources described as "differences of approach" amounted to the "non-sense of crevices and chasms" between the prime minister and her colleagues.

The government sources' response lent credence to the belief that Mrs Thatcher is pressing for an extension of charge-capping to ensure that extra Whitehall grant to councils next year is used to hold down bills rather than to finance higher spending. They said the object of the review was to alleviate the effects of "rapacious" councils and to stop them "extorting" money. But it was also clear that Mrs Thatcher, the environment secretary, is not convinced of the wisdom of such a step.

Mr Patten is prepared to place more faith in the poll tax, reining in over-spending councils by making them more accountable to the voters. He also has one eye on the High Court judgment expected tomorrow in the case of 19 councils challenging his decision to curb their spending. If the government wins the case, Mr Patten will feel more confident that his existing powers are sufficient to make drastic revision unnecessary.

Mrs Thatcher is understood to be prepared to countenance legislation to ensure that extra grant goes to charge-payers.

First new polytechnics for 17 years

THE creation of the first new polytechnics in England for 17 years was announced yesterday by the Polytechnics and Colleges funding council.

If John MacGregor, the education secretary, gives his approval, Humber College, College of Higher Education in Hull and the Dorset Institute of Higher Education at Poole will become polytechnics from September.

The council also announced that it had shelved applications for polytechnic status from Anglia College, which has campuses in Cambridge and Colchester, and Ealing College of Higher Education, west London. The last new polytechnics to be designated were Middlesex and Lancashire in 1973.

Government sources said that for the 11 years the Conservatives had been in office, councils had overspent by £1 billion a year. The government was not operating in a "rational world" as far as local government was concerned.

Mr Patten is understood to be seeking another £3 billion from the Treasury to hold down poll tax bills next year. However, he can make little progress until ministers have decided what to do about capping.

The uncertainty surrounding the review led a senior Conservative backbencher to warn ministers that they risked losing the next election unless they got the formula right. Michael Latham, MP for Rutland and Melton and a former executive member of the 1922 committee, said the government should transfer the cost of teachers' salaries to the exchequer. That would cost £4.25 billion, equivalent to 3p on income tax or 2 percentage points on value-added tax.

He said: "It is rumoured that the Cabinet review of the poll tax is having grave differences in making up its mind on what to do. They should tell themselves bluntly that if they do nothing or do something inadequate the election will be lost."

Mr Latham said the costs of making teachers' pay a charge on the exchequer could be spread across income tax, VAT and other taxes, and would cut the average poll tax bill in Leicestershire, for example, from £340 to £146.

More than a hundred people who have not paid their poll tax are scheduled to appear before magistrates at Poole, Dorset, today in the first court action in England for non-payment since Isle of Wight magistrates threw out nearly 4,000 summonses last month (Jamie Dettmer writes).

Extra police will be on duty at the magistrates' court in Poole to cope with a demonstration organised by the All Britain Anti-Poll Tax Federation. Dozens of the defaulters have been attending meetings this week set up by the federation to explain court procedure.

The district council has issued 150 summonses compared to the 3,800 served in the Isle of Wight, where cases were dismissed because not enough time had elapsed between final notices and the serving of summonses.

An Oxford University chaplain's daughter yesterday admitted using threatening behaviour during the Trafalgar Square poll tax riots. Horseshoof Road magistrates remanded Hannah Watson, aged 18, of Oxford, on bail for social enquiry reports.

The court was told that Watson was filmed kicking police vehicles and wielding a lump of wood.

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Nalco vote for merging public service unions

By TIM JONES, EMPLOYMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE birth of the biggest union in Britain, overshadowing the transport workers', was signalled yesterday when delegates to the 754,000-strong National and Local Government Officers' Association voted to merge with two other unions to create a group with 1.6 million members.

The proposed merger, with the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), which has 635,000 members, and the 218,000-strong Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse), would bring about a left-of-centre alliance in the movement which could lead to a potentially damaging conflict with the Labour party.

As Neil Kinnock and Tony Blair, shadow employment secretary, seek to impress on the electorate their independence from what Tory politicians claim are their "paymasters", the new grouping, if it emerges, could pose a threat to their efforts to show they are no longer influenced by "union barons".

Delegates to the Nalco conference this week have voted for a strong challenge to the Labour party's proposals on union law reform. Striking at the heart of the new understanding, which is supposed to enunciate differences between the movement and the party, Nalco delegates called

for the right of workers to picket "without restrictions on numbers" and for the right of unions to determine their own constitutions free of legislation from the state.

They also sought the right to stage secondary or solidarity strikes without fear of fines, sequestration or dismissal and said that unions should be able to discipline strike breakers before strike action and intend to limit picket numbers through a statutory code and to limit secondary action to specific cases.

Nupe has already voted for the merger, and delegates to the Cohse conference next month are expected to approve the move.

Decrease in divorce rate ends

More marriages are breaking up and divorce is rising after a two-year fall, according to official figures released yesterday by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

They showed that 152,633 marriages were legally ended in England and Wales in 1988, 1,626 more than in 1987. There were falls in 1987 and 1986 after numbers peaked at 160,300 in 1985 as a result of legal changes in 1984 which allowed couples to divorce after one year.

Yesterday's figures indicated that the effect of the changes had passed by 1987. They also showed that the changes had led to a slightly higher divorce rate, of 13 divorces per thousand married couples in 1988 against 12 per thousand for 1980-84. Figures appeared to confirm an assumption for 1987 that 37 per cent of marrying couples would ultimately be divorced.

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Mandela visit

Nelson Mandela, vice-president of the African National Congress, is expected to appear before a parliamentary enquiry to give his views on the British government's policy towards South Africa after he meets Margaret Thatcher next month.

Aids protest

The government has joined a boycott of the sixth international annual conference on Aids in San Francisco next week because of the refusal by the US to grant visitors' visas to anyone with HIV-1. No member of the government or official of any department will attend. Science, pages 33-36

Lettuce legacy

Dorothy Duffin, of Hull, has left £26,000 to the Hull and East Riding RSPCA for the "care, upkeep and maintenance" of Fred, her tortoise.

Falklands case

A former lance corporal in the Royal Army Medical Corps appeared in court yesterday charged with unlawfully killing eight people after a hospital fire in Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, in 1984. Clive Edward Shorter, 28, was remanded in custody until July 11 by Bow Street magistrates.

Obituary, page 16

Border shopkeepers press Haughey to obey EC ruling

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

CHARLES Haughey's government faces a determined attempt to embarrass it in the middle of its presidency of the European Community as shopkeepers in Northern Ireland challenge what they claim is Dublin's blatant disregard for EC law.

Angry shopkeepers in the Ulster border town of Newry are planning the first moves in a campaign to force Irish ministers to implement a ruling by the European Court of Justice that outlawed cross-border shopping restrictions imposed by Dublin three years ago.

Michael Carlin, until recently president of the Newry chamber of trade, described as contradictory statements by Albert Reynolds, the Irish finance minister, saying that while he accepted the judgment of the court he was nevertheless going to keep the "48-hour rule" in place

for the time being. Mr Carlin said the minister should know that he is in no position to accept or reject a ruling by the European Court. Speaking in his city centre record and hi-fi store yesterday, Mr Carlin said: "The judgment of the court is absolute and final and we are calling on the EC commission and the court itself to ensure that it is enforced."

Mr Carlin added that he and his colleagues who represent more than 150 businesses in the town would be lobbying Northern Ireland's three MEPs, the European office in Belfast, and Mr Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland secretary, to try to force Dublin to comply with the court decision.

Another group of shopkeepers in the town, which benefited more than anywhere else from the cross-border bonanza, has instructed solicitors to examine the possibility

of suing the republic's government for the loss of revenue incurred as a result of the restrictions since March 1987. According to Brendan McNamara, who runs a money-changing business on Water Street, earnings from Newry's six supermarkets alone were cut by four-fifths or £800,000 a week once the 48-hour rule came into force. He believes compensation could, in theory, be worth more than £100 million.

The shopkeepers' campaign comes after the court decided on Tuesday that the attempt by Ireland to limit duty-free allowances to those shoppers from the republic who could prove to customs officers that they had spent at least 48 hours in Ulster, was in breach of EC trade regulations.

The law was imposed to stem a multi-million pound flow of business across the border by thousands

of people taking advantage of lower value-added tax and excise duties on goods in Northern Ireland, especially on electrical items and alcohol. The trade, which brought more than 50 coachloads of shoppers to Newry each week from as far afield as Cork, was estimated to be costing the Irish exchequer £40 million a year in lost revenue by 1986 and was having a disastrous impact on shopkeepers on the southern side of the border.

The Irish government has given no indication of when it will comply with the ruling and is believed to be trying to secure a compromise from the commission allowing it to impose a new restriction of 36 hours on goods valued up to £40. Mr Reynolds said the existing legislation will apply, "pending a detailed consideration of the judgment and its full implications and pending the

outcome of consultations with the EC commission".

Shopkeepers in Newry believe Dublin is merely trying to delay what is inevitable in the light of 1992. Most do not think that the boom times will ever return in quite the same way again. Falling inflation in the south has reduced price differentials on many items. Foodstuffs are much more competitive in the republic than they were five years ago.

Nevertheless there are still compelling reasons to make the journey. Most spirits are being sold up to £3 cheaper in Newry than in Dublin, canned beers are less than half the price and soft drinks are a third of the price. Savings on electrical goods are even better. A wide-screen television set costing about £399 in Newry would retail at about £540 in the republic.

GRE to sue...
FAMILY...
TELEVISION...
Gre...

GPs threaten to halt minor surgery over cash battle

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

FAMILY doctors threatened yesterday to stop carrying out minor surgery if the government insists on introducing regulations restricting payments to GPs. The move could lead to thousands of extra cases being added to hospital waiting lists.

Under the GPs' contract that came into effect on April 1, family doctors are encouraged to take on more minor surgery such as the removal of lumps, bumps and warts, to reduce pressure on hospitals and bring down waiting lists. However, the health department is insisting that no GP will qualify for extra payments for that work unless he or she is competent in 27 surgical areas, including complex procedures such as the treatment of varicose veins and piles. Officials have now written to the general medical services committee proposing to revise the existing regulations accordingly.

Michael Wilson, the committee chairman, yesterday described the move as nonsense and claimed the department's bureaucratic approach was threatening to stifle one of the best parts of the new contract.

"The government is determined to put the clock back and block one of the few beneficial changes flowing from the new contract," Dr Wilson told the local medical committees' annual conference in London. "Minor surgery is beneficial to patients because it shortens waiting lists, avoids the need to go into hospital and improves services."

Under the new performance-related contract, doctors are allowed to do up to 60 surgical sessions a year, for which they should be paid £20 a session. If Britain's 30,000 GPs carried out all their sessions, 1.8 million people would avoid hospital admission. If they do not qualify to get on the local family practitioner committee's minor surgery list, doctors risk losing up to £1,800 a year each.

Dr Wilson said that 80 per cent of all GPs had applied to be on those surgery lists and about 90 per cent of those doctors had been accepted using the criteria of competence in some if not all the 27 surgical areas.

The practitioner committees have been advised by health department officials to reassess GPs under the new criteria, but Dr Wilson suspects that the vast majority will no longer qualify. Representatives at the meeting

Talks on hospitals opting out

HEALTH authorities would have to ask local bodies about hospitals' applications to become self-governing, but no single group would have a veto, Baroness Hooper, parliamentary secretary at the health department, said yesterday (Jill Sherman writes).

She told radiographers at Harrogate that regions would be required to talk to community health councils, but could decide locally which other groups to consult. Decisions on trust applications would depend on whether it benefited patients locally, "not whether it means the approval of one particular group".

Much publicity had been given to ballots, but in each case different questions had been asked and different constituencies had voted. "I do not believe that, given the complex managerial, clinical and financial issues involved, this is a sensible way to seek opinion," she said.

"The secretary of state's decision on trust applications will be based on individual applications and all the comments received."



Police painstakingly searching for clues on the lawn of the damaged early 18th-century West Green House, in Hampshire, after the bomb explosion on Tuesday night

Police face another tactical twist in IRA mainland terror campaign

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

AS POLICE and forensic scientists began scouring the site of the explosion at West Green yesterday, there was little private doubt within Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad that the IRA's mainland campaign had taken another tactical twist.

After almost two years of attacks on quasi-military targets, the active service units have bombed a purely civilian target in their 12th attack. The IRA has attacked civilian targets since the first mainland attacks in the 1970s, arguing that they represented part of a military, political or economic machine ranged against the republican cause. Some of the most deadly attacks have been against civilian targets.

Over 18 years the IRA has attacked individuals, institutions, the London Underground, and has attempted attacks on gas and oil installations and even savaged gentlemen's clubs and establishment watering holes. In the mid-

1970s, when the Balcombe Street gang were at their most active, there was almost an air of siege in central London.

In the 1980s the IRA tactic turned from long-running campaigns to short, sharp attacks with a potential to earn great publicity, such as the attack on Harrods in 1983 and the Grand Hotel in Brighton in 1984. The plans changed a year later to attacks on resorts and ports using delayed action devices. The police arrested the unit before many bombs were planted.

The IRA has not given up. Over the years the organisation has built up intelligence on possible targets. Sources such as *Who's Who* have often been found among the belongings of active service units.

Police have known for some time that the IRA strategists might point their units towards establishment figures in politics, Whitehall or the judiciary. The lists of names found at a south London

bomb factory after the campaign started in 1989 showed the range of options the terrorists were considering.

The IRA has kept police guessing, however, about when it might turn to civilian targets, adding to the deliberate unpredictability of its campaign and methods. The West Green bomb is likely to be similar to the devices the active service units have used in four attacks against buildings, which have claimed a dozen lives. A device with a timing mechanism of little more than an hour was probably left propped against the outer wall of the house some time after dark.

The rate of IRA attacks is increasing. There have been four within a month and police believe that several IRA units, with changing memberships, are at work. Detectives see little sign of the campaign abating, but believe it will not reach the level of activity of the 1970s. None the less, the

Thatcherite 'nomad' becomes a target

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL REPORTER

MARGARET Thatcher gathers much of her will to carry on from her close circle of "family friends" which includes Lord McAlpine of West Green. His position singles him out as a likely IRA target.

One of a small, dwindling band of true Thatcherites from the outset, his steady loyalty inspired him to use his personal charm to cajole fellow businessmen into donating hundreds of millions of pounds to party coffers in his 15 years as honorary treasurer.

The intensity of his life, with homes in London and Australia, resulted in a triple heart bypass operation after the last general election. He is only 48. Yet when selling off the entire contents of West Green House for £1.75 million last month he said he had decided to make a different style of life, "to win freedom to choose again".

The appeal of Thatcherism appears to be linked to his addiction to freedom. It is a philosophy he extends to his conservation projects, where he insists that animals in his zoo at Broom, north-west Australia, should roam as freely as possible. While establishing the zoo he also

bought the town of Broom, an old pearling station, to preserve that as well.

At the time of leaving West Green House he was said to be emigrating to Australia. He has since made clear he has no intention of abandoning Mrs Thatcher or his London circle of friends. However, as a director of the McAlpine construction empire and with his Australian interests he expects to spend more time there.

His fascination with Mrs Thatcher and her ideology began during the Common Market referendum campaign. He extended his loyalty to Lord Young of Graffham, siding with him against the "Willie faction" in the battle for chairmanship of the party. But he turned against the former chairman John Gummer and Norman Tebbit.

In spite of their common business backgrounds he is no supporter of Michael Heseltine, claiming that, if he was ever in a position of authority, he would become "paralysed by indecision".

Alistair McAlpine became Lord McAlpine in 1984, joining his father, Lord McAlpine of Mafat, in the upper house. Only a month ago the young McAlpine and Mrs Thatcher attended a memorial service for his father at St Paul's Cathedral. Father and son, claimed to be descended from eight generations of Scottish kings.

He has a mania for collecting - from boomerangs to rhubarb cultivators - yet a suspicion of possessions. His interest lies more in acquiring the knowledge that goes with collecting than in ownership. "I am a nomad of nomads' stock, settling little store in possessions, anxious in their pursuit, casual in their disposal," he said.



Lord McAlpine: A mania for collecting

Fears for missing student as rifled rucksack is found

By DAVID SAPIST

FEARS grew last night for the safety of a student after her belongings were found strewn about a car park at Reading station, where she was due to change trains on her way back to college in Bath.

A hunt involving a helicopter, dogs and teams of detectives from Thames Valley, Surrey and British Transport Police got under way yesterday. Commuters were questioned and more than 40 miles of railway track was searched.

A rifled rucksack and holdall belonging to Rachael Harrison, aged 20, from Bletchingley, Surrey, were found in a multi-storey car park opposite Reading station, where she was due to arrive at 5.53pm on Tuesday on a train from Redhill. She was then expected to catch the 6.40 to Bath, where she attended the college of higher education.

Detective Superintendent Michael Short, of



Rachael Harrison: Should have changed trains at Reading, where bags were found

Thames Valley police, said: "We are still waiting for some concrete evidence that she actually caught the train at Redhill. Our worst fear is, obviously, that we will not find her."

Miss Harrison, a slim brunette, 5ft 10in tall and bespectacled, is taking a degree course in biology, religious affairs and creative studies and is due to take a biology examination today. One of her friends, Angela McCall, said yesterday: "We are all trying not to think the worst. We have all got exams at the moment. That is why we thought Rachel would be back."

"She is a brilliant student and always gets top marks. She has been revising for ages and has been a tower of strength for us every time we get worried or depressed about our own work. She has been at her mother's home for the past week getting ready for the exams and we thought she would be back."

"It is completely out of character for her to go off or go missing. She is a very independent girl who can look after herself and we know she would not have wandered off without telling anyone or gone off with anyone strange. She has everything going for her."

Miss Harrison's brother Jeremy, who travelled to Reading to help in the search, said: "We are all terribly worried. We are a close family and Rachel is a responsible girl. She is quite shy. She wouldn't just go off with a stranger. We're alarmed that her luggage turned up because if it was lost or stolen she would have phoned to let us know, and knowing her she would have also called the police as well."

Detective Sergeant Dick Evans, of the British Transport Police, said: "Rachel is a shy girl and for her to vanish like this is completely out of character. We are extremely concerned. There was no reason at all for Rachel to leave the station area and go anywhere near that car park."

The disappearance of Miss Harrison is similar to that of Eila Karjalainen, a Finnish student who was abducted in the Thames Valley in 1983. Miss Karjalainen, aged 23, had been travelling to Wales from central London. Her passport and rucksack were found at a roadside near Witney, Oxfordshire, and her body was later discovered in the grounds of Blenheim Palace. She had been strangled, but the murderer was never caught.

Decibels limit for muezzins

By CRAIG SETON

THE daily call to prayer for Muslims in Leicester annoyed local residents when mosques began using amplifiers and loudspeakers. Now environmental health officers are drawing up a code of practice to limit the noise level to 70 decibels.

Officials had found that the amplified ritual call to prayer could reach 90 decibels. 20 decibels above the level of ringing church bells. After talks with Muslim leaders to reduce the nuisance to non-Muslims, compromise was reached. Imams at three mosques have agreed to fit electronic suppressors to amplification equipment to ensure that the two-minute call will not exceed the agreed decibel level.

The agreement also means that the first of the five daily calls to prayer, which start at dawn, will not be heard. Muslim leaders in Leicester have agreed on four daily calls, the first starting at 7.30am. But the two sides have not yet agreed when the last call should be made. The environmental health officers want it no later than 8pm, one hour after ice cream vans are permitted to sound their chimes for the last time. Muslim leaders want it at 9 or 9.30pm.

Mr David Statham, assistant director of environmental health for Leicester, where 25 per cent of the population is of Asian origin, said yesterday that the code of practice could be a model agreement for use in other British towns.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, page 14

'Green' claims code for broadcast advertising

By RICHARD EVANS, MEDIA EDITOR

TELEVISION and radio advertisers will be prevented from claiming that products are "green", "safe" or "environment-friendly" after the publication yesterday of new guidelines by the Independent Television Association.

The guidelines, which set out strict criteria for making generalised claims about a product's environmental benefit, were published 24 hours after the Advertising Standards Authority criticised some press advertisements and highlighted signs that consumers were beginning to be sceptical about such claims.

Television advertisements making an environmental claim have doubled during the past year and the association's copy clearance department, which monitors commercial scripts, has been forced to reject some because

of their "exaggerated" content. The guidelines were drawn up in consultation with environmental groups, including Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth and the Worldwide Fund for Nature.

They are being sent to advertising agencies and say all claims "must be supported by sound factual evidence acceptable to the ITV association and its technical advisers". Categorical statements such as "green" or "environment-friendly" are most unlikely to be approved for any mass-produced product.

"These are very strong claims, so strong that at present we cannot conceive of any product meeting the correspondingly severe standard of proof we would demand to substantiate this sort of absolute claim," Uisdean Maclean, head of the copy

clearance department, said. "Less strong claims, for example that unbleached nappies are 'friendlier' to the environment than bleached nappies, may be acceptable but only if justified and true. In such cases, the restricted nature of the benefit will need to be quite clear to the viewer and listener."

Generalised claims about a product's environmental benefit will be assessed by considering the complete life cycle of the product and its packaging, including any effects on the environment flowing from its manufacture, use or disposal.

Spurious claims that a product is "free from" a certain ingredient will also be rejected. For example, a claim that a product which had a damaging element removed was kinder to the environment would be unacceptable if the ingredient had been replaced by

an equally damaging one. Pictures and symbols in advertisements must be unambiguous and should not be capable of being mistaken by viewers as official seals of approval. Technical jargon should be explained and advertisements should not attempt to blind audiences with science.

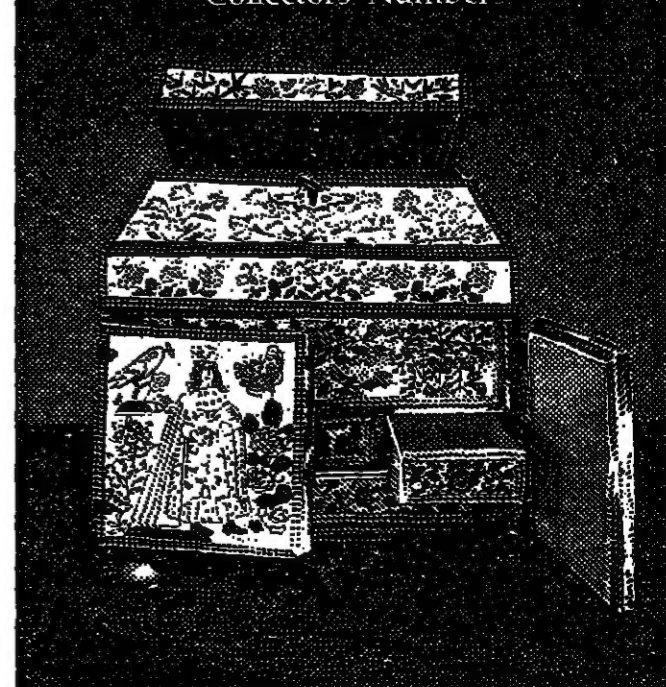
Mr Maclean said: "We aim to prevent a devaluation of the green currency while enabling advertisers to promote genuine environmental benefits. The guidelines aim to enable advertisers to make only legitimate green advertising claims."

Aerosols, catalytic converters for cars, recycled paper, nappies, petrol and detergents have been among the products claiming environmental advantages on television, and the Independent Television Association expects the list to grow.

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		Minimum Deposit 40%	£2398	£2508	£2892
		Max. Repayment Period	12 months	12 months	12 months
		Monthly Payment	£299.75	£313.50	£361.50
		Finance Charges	NIL	NIL	NIL
		Total Credit Price	£5995	£6270	£7290
2 Years	0%	Minimum Deposit 60%	£3596.92	£3762	£4338
		Max. Repayment Period	24 months	24 months	24 months
		Monthly Payment	£199.92	£194.50	£180.50
		Finance Charges	NIL	NIL	NIL
		Total Credit Price	£5995	£6270	£7290
		Minimum Deposit	£99	£99	£99
3 Years	7.9% p.a. 15.7% APR	Max. Repayment Period	36 months	36 months	36 months
		Monthly Payment	£202.59	£212.04	£245.02
		Finance Charges	£1897.34	£1462.44	£1689.72
		Total Credit Price*	£7417.34	£7757.44	£8944.72
		Minimum Deposit 20%	£1199	£1254	£1446
		Max. Repayment Period	48 months	48 months	48 months
4 Years	8.9% p.a. 17.3% APR	Monthly Payment	£135.48	£141.70	£163.39
		Finance Charges	£1707.04	£1785.00	£2058.72
		Total Credit Price*	£7787.04	£8080.60	£9313.72
		Minimum Deposit	£99	£99	£99

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Walker: Be alone could

Of in his

AN INMATE at the time of yesterday's... life of a prison... beaten... peatedly... prisoners at chapel service

In spite of... and warned... the injured... the inmate... efforts. He... them to let... McCormick... ing. "You... this officer... if he dies... a murder charge

The brother... whose identity... as Mr A for... tion, was... representing... cers' Association... enquiry into... Mr McCormick... off work, was... hear the words

Guin trial adjourn

THE Guinness... work. Crown... expectedly... the company... man, Ernest... about to start... of evidence in... Mr Saunders... witness box... minutes as... talked with... Justice Henry... bers. Eventually... ficial announce... hearing was... until this morn... was not present... tion was given... for the adjournment

Fish dead Scientists are in death of more in the river Carmarthen, in tional Rivers A have blamed slurry from

Drugs raid Police were que a dozen people down drugs ra than 100 officers resulted in the "crack".

Cyclist m West Yorkshire searching for Rhodes, aged 52, return to her Woodley Green Leeds, after cycl box on Monday.

Damages Juliet Robson, Reading, Ber awarded £375,000 Court after bei when she was a car that crashed i

Dustcarts The Warwicksh Dennis Eagle ha competition to million order Kong for 117 dus

Arabic ro Middle Eastern Blackpool can no of rock with the running through

Phone bo The Queen has ta of two old-style telephone boxes the grounds of Sa

1550

Future of Walker's Welsh valleys initiative in doubt



Walker: Believed market alone could not tackle area

WHEN Peter Walker launched the "valleys initiative" two years ago today he hailed it as the greatest opportunity to regenerate the economy of the South Wales valleys, which had all but collapsed with the decline of the coal and steel industries. Many commentators, however, feel that the new Welsh secretary, David Hunt, will not be committed to such an interventionist scheme, which bears all the marks of Mr Walker's brand of traditional Toryism.

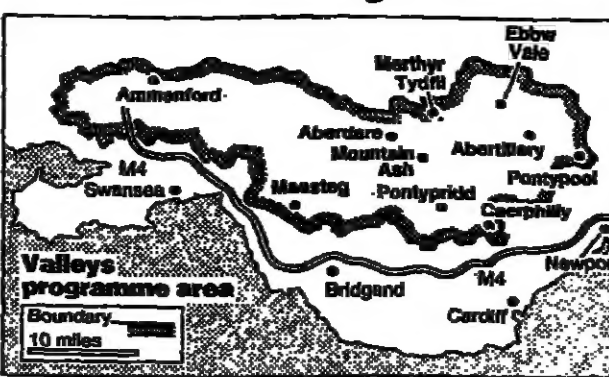
Alun Michael, a Labour frontbench spokesman on Welsh affairs, said: "David Hunt is known as 'Dai poll tax', which will make it very difficult for him to establish any credibility."

When Mr Walker launched the programme, initially for three years but extended last year to 1993, he promised £500 million from the government, with the aim of attracting more than £1,000 million

from the private sector. The investment was the equivalent of £1,900 for every household in the valleys or £13,500 for every unemployed person.

The target was to create 30,000 jobs, out of a population of 700,000, to put the area on the same level as southeast England. Mr Walker believed the market could not be left to regenerate an area scarred by pollution where 425,000 jobs had been lost in the decline of the coal and steel industries.

In the 1920s half of the Welsh male population worked in coal and steel but today less than 2 per cent in the valleys are employed in those industries. The valleys initiative has had some success, with a drop of 10,600 in unemployment between June 1988 and March 1990. The area, however, has not been able to keep up with the boom in the economy of the M4 corridor around Cardiff, Newport and Swansea. Jonathan



Morris, of the Cardiff Business School, said: "It is clear the valleys are doing very badly. The £547 million that will be pumped into the development of Cardiff Bay puts the initiative into perspective." What is more, he added, the housing problem in the valleys is so chronic that tackling it would swallow up the initiative's budget.

Cynon Valley, Mid Glamorgan, is still the poorest district in Wales. It is followed by Rhondda, Blaenau Gwent and Merthyr Tydfil. These areas have also been badly hit by the poll tax.

Most commentators agree that the initiative has been a repackaging of old money. In the 1988 launch document the largest sum mentioned referred to money that had already been allocated under regional grants.

David Waterstone, chief

executive of the Welsh Development Agency, said the initiative had transformed morale in the area as well as providing an encouraging set of statistics. The land reclamation programme, run and funded by the agency, had been the most important factor in changing morale, he said. "We have already claimed an area the size of the Gower Peninsula and last year we more than doubled the reclamation area in the valleys to 833 acres at a cost of £15.5 million."

After the land reclamation scheme the agency is promoting the biggest factory building programme in the history of the valleys. The number of urban renewal projects nearly doubled last year to 25 at a cost of £1.8 million. That figure will be increased to £3.2 million next year.

The new optimism for the valleys is particularly strong in Blaenau Gwent borough council. "The land reclama-

tion programme has moved us away from the image of black hills with miners singing 'How Green Is My Valley', according to Peter Walker, chairman of the council's economic development committee. He said the valleys initiative had been a great help but the borough did have its own regeneration programmes.

The borough offered wage subsidies to encourage firms to take people off the dole queue. The council also had a training centre for the young and unemployed. If an industrialist wanted to relocate to the area or to start up in the borough the council would send instructors to the factory to develop a training programme.

With the closure of two pits last year, unemployment has been improving only very slowly in the borough. "We worked hard just to stand still but now we can see the light at the end of the tunnel," Mr Walker said.

Flood-hit areas to get £1.5m more in grants

By ALISON CAMERON

MORE government aid is to go to areas affected by the floods which struck North Wales in February, taking the total sum to more than £4 million, David Hunt, the Welsh secretary, announced yesterday.

He said that under a review of its emergency grants scheme, the government would pay 95 per cent of councils' costs for urgent repair work, instead of 85 per cent, bringing government contributions to more than £1.5 million. Mr Hunt was in Colwyn Bay to present the first emergency grant cheques. Colwyn borough council received £527,726 and £96,674 went to Rhuddlan council.

Bill Breeze, chief executive of Colwyn borough council, estimated that the review of the grants scheme would mean a reduction for residents of £9 or £10 in next year's poll tax bill. He said, however, that more than a thousand people were still homeless and living in temporary housing supplied by councils. He had hoped for a substantial government contribution to the disaster fund, to take it to between £3 and £4 million.

Mr Hunt told him yesterday, however, that no more government money would be given to the fund and that the £150,000 contribution was more than had been given to any other emergency fund where there was no loss of life.

Mr Breeze said: "We have suffered in an ironic way that there was no loss of life. We cannot point to dead bodies but we can point to people in a lot of distress. What is the point of giving to dead bodies?" He said that it was through the fund that cheques were directly paid to those who had suffered losses and were under-insured.

The total government contribution of £4,090,000 is made up of £1.5 million in emergency grants, £150,000 for disaster funds, £2 million in renovations grants, £150,000 for the treatment of agricultural land and £290,000 in community care grants.

Mr Hunt was concerned at the level of public contributions to the disaster appeal fund, now standing at about £700,000. He said: "I hope people throughout the United Kingdom will realise the extent of the tragedy to the local communities and to individuals."

The Strangeways enquiry

Officer thanks the inmate who saved his life as riot began

By PETER DAVENPORT

AN INMATE in Strangeways at the time of the riot told yesterday how he saved the life of a prison officer who was beaten unconscious and repeatedly kicked by rampaging prisoners at the end of a chapel service.

In spite of being threatened and warned by rioters to leave the injured officer to his fate, the inmate persisted in his efforts. He finally persuaded them to let him carry Brian McCormick to safety by yelling: "You have to let us get this officer out of here because if he dies we are going to be on a murder charge."

The bravery of the inmate, whose identity was given only as Mr A for his own protection, was praised by the lawyer representing the Prison Officers' Association at the Woolf enquiry into the disturbances.

Mr McCormick, who is still off work, was in the room to hear the words of his rescuer.

Before yesterday he had been unaware of the identity of the man who had saved his life. After Mr A finished giving his evidence and was led from the room Mr McCormick went up and shook his hand. Later he said: "I thanked him for saving my life... He put his life at risk to save mine."

The arrival of Mr A in the witness box marked an unusual aspect of the Woolf enquiry. It is believed to be the first time in an enquiry into prison disturbances that a prisoner has given evidence in open session. Because of the danger of retribution and the risk of prejudicing future criminal trials, their names are not being given.

Mr A said he was a member of the choir in the chapel where the disturbances erupted. He said there had been no rumours of disturbances but on that Sunday he was told by another inmate to expect trouble in the chapel.

As he explained what happened next Mr A appeared to break down. He said: "I said you have to let us get this officer out of here because if he dies we are going on a murder charge. He opened the door and then screamed at the officer, 'Just remember, it's me that has done this to you and no one else'."

Although the officer was allowed to be taken out, the riot leader refused to allow Mr A to leave and ordered him back to the chapel, where he then went to try to assist the senior prison chaplain, the Rev Noel Proctor. Mr A said he was eventually led to safety by two officers.

Mr G, also a member of the choir, told how he too had been warned of trouble, saying he had been told to take a stick to chapel. He and other inmates had also found an injured officer and carried him to safety on a stretcher.

Another prisoner, a former policeman who had been serving a two-year sentence for manslaughter, said that he too was involved in the rescue of Mr McCormick. Denis Binks, aged 56, who elected to be identified, had been in the choir and was critical of prison officers on duty in the chapel, alleging that many had run out when the disturbances began.

Mr Binks, who was released from prison last month, said: "I would not say they did not care but they made no effort at all. If it had not been for the inmates I feel that the officer would perhaps have died. They made no effort at all to go to him, to rescue him or to stop the riot."

An inmate identified as Mr H, held on segregation under rule 43 for his own protection, said he was told by staff not to join the chapel service on as disturbances were feared.

Once the riot started he and two other inmates barricaded themselves in their cell. As rioting prisoners advanced towards the section determined to attack the rule 43 men, two officers led him and his cell mates to safety.

The enquiry continues today.



A bronze bust of Edward, Lord Herbert of Chertsey being admired by his direct descendant, the seventh Earl of Powis, after the work had gone on show for the first time in 38 years at its rightful home at Powis Castle, Welshpool. The bust, created by the French sculptor Herbert le Saur in 1631, was sold in 1962 after 330 years in the castle. The National Trust and the National Museum of Wales have bought it back with the help of funds from the National Art Collections Fund. The bust will be shared between the castle and the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff, with each displaying it for five years at a time. Jonathan Marsden, the National Trust's historic buildings representative, said: "Lord Herbert is usually described as a poet, theologian, diplomat, duellist and autobiographer. He was a very colourful character. The acquisition means that the bust will be coming home to its rightful place."

Guinness trial is adjourned

THE Guinness trial at Southwark Crown Court was unexpectedly halted yesterday as the company's former chairman, Ernest Saunders, was about to start his seventh day of evidence in his defence.

Mr Saunders sat in the witness box for more than 30 minutes as leading counsel talked with the trial judge, Mr Justice Henry, in his chambers. Eventually, a court official announced that the hearing was being adjourned until this morning. The jury was not present and no indication was given as to the reason for the adjournment.

Fish deaths

Scientists are investigating the death of more than 10,000 fish in the river Cywyn, near Carmarthen, in Dyfed. National Rivers Authority staff have blamed sludge and animal slurry from a farm.

Drugs raids

Police were questioning about a dozen people in Derby after dawn drugs raids by more than 100 officers on 17 homes resulted in the seizure of "crack".

Cyclist missing

West Yorkshire police are searching for Mrs Jean Rhodes, aged 52, who failed to return to her home at Woodsley Green, Burley, in Leeds, after cycling to a post box on Monday.

Damages award

Juliet Robson, aged 21, of Reading, Berkshire, was awarded £375,000 in the High Court after being paralysed when she was a passenger in a car that crashed in 1985.

Dustcarts win

The Warwickshire firm of Dennis Eagle has beaten off competition to win a £7 million order from Hong Kong for 117 dustcarts.

Arabic rock

Middle Eastern visitors to Blackpool can now buy a stick of rock with the resort's name running through it in Arabic.

Phone boxes

The Queen has taken delivery of two old-style red public telephone boxes to display in the grounds of Sandringham.

Royal birthday stamps



FOUR special stamps marking Queen Elizabeth's sixtieth birthday on August 4 which were unveiled yesterday. The set, based on portraits spanning her life, goes on sale on August 2. The stamps have been designed by John Gorbant, a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. The 20p stamp shows an eightieth birthday portrait taken by the late Norman Parkinson. The 29p stamp is from a Dorothy Wilding photograph of the Queen Mother at her coronation in 1937 and the 34p stamp portrays her as Duchess of York in a Bregam Park picture. The 37p stamp shows the Queen Mother in her childhood days as Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon.

British cities struggle in prosperity league

By JAMIE DETTMER

A PROFESSOR from the University of Reading stumbled yesterday on the best way to unite MPs, economists and geographers in a rare alliance: publish a league table of Europe's most prosperous cities and place the British ones at the bottom.

The MPs immediately report that British cities are improving and that "this kind of research does Britain down". The economists and geographers descend into complex arguments about variables, discriminant analysis and faulty methodology.

Seldom has an urban studies survey provoked such strong reaction as the one undertaken by Professor Paul Cheshire. "Daft and subjective," was one of the more restrained comments on the study. "His approach, which was pioneered years ago in the United States, has been demolished," a geography lecturer added.

According to Professor Cheshire British cities are far less prosperous than their counterparts in the European Community and only Brighton, Norwich, London and Edinburgh figure in the top 50 in his league table. Glasgow just pips the Sardinian town of Cagliari and Leeds and Birmingham are just ahead of Palermo. Fifteen British cities are in the bottom 50.

"Inevitably there are anomalies," Professor Cheshire concedes. "Venice, which is placed third, should be lower. The high level of tourism has inflated its position." He says British cities have become wealthier in the past few years but that his study represents averages covering 1971 to 1988.

Few economists disagree with his placing of Frankfurt and Brussels in the top two positions. Some of his colleagues, however, believe that London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Birmingham should be much higher up.

"It all depends on your point of view and what criteria is being used," Professor Robert Bennett of the London

School of Economics said. "There have been various studies trying to rank European cities in order. There was one that claimed that Middlesbrough was the nicest British town to live in. The trouble with all these studies is that you are not comparing like with like. How do you compare the more formal British economy with the Italian one where the black market could well account for 60 per cent of business. I just do not believe in the data being used," he added.

"It is all extremely subjective," Dr Jackie Burgess, a geography lecturer at University College, London, said. "It is silly to collapse very complex localities and economic activity down into a few measurements."

Professor Cheshire's survey, which took five years to complete, is published this month in *Urban Studies*. The survey represents the most comprehensive attempt so far to rank European cities with populations of more than a third of a million.

He uses three key measurements: unemployment, migration in and out of cities and a "travel demand" index that shows the level of tourism and business travel. He decided to leave out per capita wealth

statistics because they are "not significant".

MPs were also quick to criticise the survey. "There are always boffins ready to knock things," Irvine Patnick, Conservative MP for Sheffield Hallam, said. "Sheffield is a prosperous city and it has improved dramatically since the 1970s. It has every facility you could want fine countryside, good restaurants, excellent transport links and a lovely type of person."

"If I could live anywhere in the world, I would still live in the city of Sheffield," Mr Patnick said.

Liverpool, which is placed 114th in the table, also has its defenders. "People often come with a prejudiced view," David Alton, Liberal Democrat MP for Liverpool Mossley Hill, said. "The city is a patchwork quilt. There are parts where there is a lot of poverty but other areas have been rejuvenated and life is coming back. There has been a gentle up-turn in the city's fortunes."

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Statistics tell a tale of contrasting cityscapes

THEY call Frankfurt "the city of superlatives" and in the modern offices opposite the Gothic town hall there are two volumes containing 400 pages of statistics to prove it (Ian Murray writes). "They are always saying we are the richest these days," Klaus Klopff, who is in charge of the statistics, says. "Maybe it is true. Maybe it's another excuse to put up our rent."

The superlatives begin even before reaching the city. It has the largest airport in central Europe, handling 25 million passengers a year. The 19th-century "architectural jewel" which houses the main station deals with 1,640 trains a day.

The driver usually has to arrive via the Frankfurter Kreuz, said to be the busiest road junction in Europe and certainly the scene of some of the longest motorway traffic jams anywhere. The eight-lane wide bumper-to-bumper jams of vehicles, most with the "F" Frankfurt registration, probably represent a capital value greater than the GNP of most Third World countries.

The jams and transport statistics are evidence of Frankfurt's drawing power. Other cities claim to be in the middle of Europe. Frankfurt points to the statistics to show everywhere else is an impostor. No fewer than 408 banks have set up offices there and between them they have a further 400

subsidiaries, making more than 800 here. Glasgow is full of dreams but most folk still have no money," he said. Perhaps the most telling disparity was in Fossil where a poster of two sunbanned males on a yacht glared down on people queuing to cash benefit cheques.

The visitor must reach the city's heart before finding any proof that Glasgow has improved during the past decade. After its depressing outskirts, with a few middle-class exceptions such as Bearsden and Newton Mearns, the centre rivals those of many large cities in Europe.

Jean McFadden, deputy leader of Glasgow district council, said: "Obviously, our overall position is disappointing but it is more encouraging to be ranked sixth for hard work in improving our situation. The past decade has seen an enormous resurgence of confidence in Glasgow, both within the city and further afield."

"We have a long way to go in terms of employment and living conditions for large numbers of Glaswegians but I am confident that our ratings will show a further improvement next time round."

● CAGLIARI: Cagliari, the venue for England's games in the preliminary rounds of the World Cup, is ranked 108th, one place behind Glasgow as among Europe's most prosperous cities (John Goodbody writes). The

capital of Sardinia, with a population of 288,271, is a pleasant city which combines being a port, a tourist centre and a flourishing industrial base with a number of oil refineries. Sardinia has increased population faster in the past two decades than any other region of Italy and the unemployment at 16 per cent is still high, compared to the rest of the country.

The average worker in the city earns £11,900 a year and is able to eat excellent meals, particularly fish from the Mediterranean and local pasta dishes. Local wine is cheap.

The shops are busy, particularly for the sale of local goods, but the inhabitants of the island have a consumer spending level of 186, four points below the average for the rest of the country. It also has only 211 television sets per 1,000 inhabitants, again one of the lowest in Italy.

Sardinians prefer to spend their money on entertaining and their families with 37 per cent of the population in full-time employment. Thirty-five per cent of these work in industry, 15 per cent in agriculture and the remaining 50 per cent in services, including tourism. More than 14,000 people stayed at least three days in the city last year but the main growth of tourism is just outside Cagliari, where large holiday resorts bring employment to the region and attract workers from the city.

● GLASGOW: At the foot of the Balmoral Road, one of the main commuter routes into Glasgow, a notice declares "Glasgow, City of Culture, 1990". For the next three miles, signs of culture are few as the road undulates through open country towards the outlying district of Possil (Kerry Gill writes).

The first evidence of the city, described by a Sunday newspaper as the most exciting in Europe, is the Balmuldy Coup, the huge municipal rubbish tip covered with thousands of scavenging seagulls. The road is lined by scrappy views of high-rise flats that would not look out of place in eastern Europe.

Sitting at the top of a grassy bank yesterday, Martin Redican, aged 78, a former car worker, was eating a picnic lunch of sandwiches and shortbread, his bicycle propped against a fence. "I am in favour of culture year but apart from what you see in the centre and

Britain takes dim view of EC job policy

From MICHAEL BINYON IN STRASBOURG

BRITAIN yesterday expressed outrage at proposals announced by the European Commission to give part-time workers the same sickness, redundancy, pensions and maternity benefits as full-time workers, saying they were misguided and would damage job prospects.

Michael Howard, the employment secretary, said the proposals, the first from the social charter, seemed designed to discourage part-time work. The employment department said the move would dissuade employers from providing generous incentives for their full-time workers.

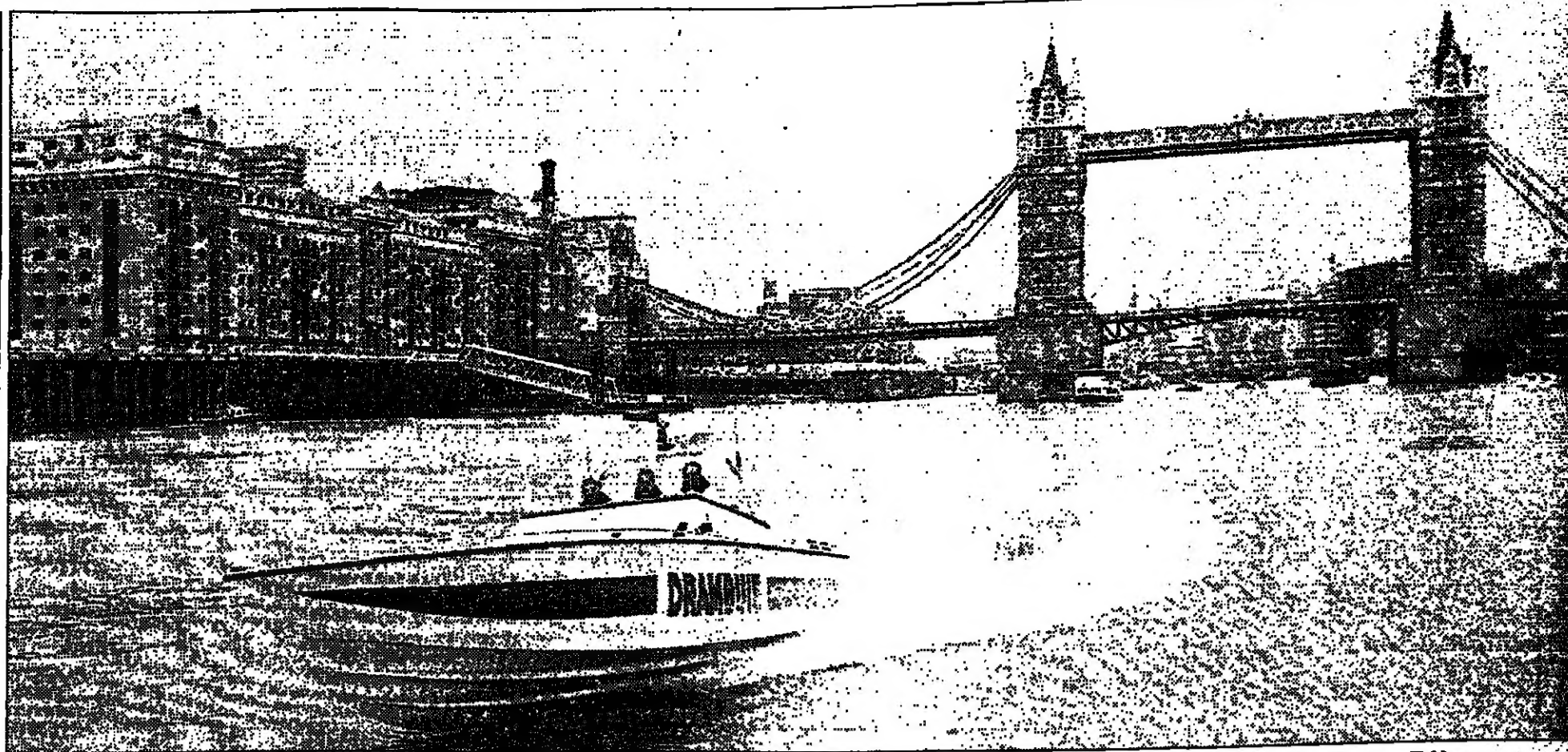
The proposed directives were announced by Vasso Papandreou, the social affairs commissioner. They oblige employers to pay pro rata similar benefits to the 14 million temporary employees now working in the EC.

Mrs Papandreou said some countries, such as Britain and West Germany, would have to change their laws. The measures were needed to give better social protection to employees and because the differing social security obligations meant that employers at

present could seek to move their operations to countries where there was the least need to pay security benefits: a clear distortion of competition.

Mrs Papandreou's directives apply only to part-time employees working more than eight hours a week. They will add considerably to employers' costs in Britain. About five million people now work part-time with a further one million in temporary employment. Under British law, anyone earning more than £46 a week has to pay national insurance, with the cost being divided between the employer and employee. That entitles them to sickness, pension and unemployment benefits.

The employment department was also angry that Mrs Papandreou put forward her measures on the basis of a clause in the Treaty of Rome banning distortion of competition, which allows ministers to pass it by majority voting, instead of requiring unanimity. Britain, which would otherwise have vetoed the directive, seems likely to take the commission to court. Mrs Papandreou said EC lawyers were confident they could win any case.



In the drink: the 46ft Drambuie Challenger on the Thames yesterday. The boat is scheduled to attempt to break the around Britain powerboat record on Friday

Germ warfare aims to beat food poisoning

RESEARCHERS are developing a form of germ warfare using "friendly" bacteria to kill harmful microbes that lead to food poisoning (Nick Nuttall writes).

Mike Gasson's team at the institute of food research in Norwich has been studying lactic acid bacteria, which are used to ferment and give flavour to

cheeses and yoghurts. The researchers have identified several strains with genes that produce natural chemicals and proteins, some of which attack specific bacteria, including listeria.

The Norwich team has developed techniques to transfer beneficial genes from one strain to another. The researchers hope that by moving several of these

into one strain of lactic acid bacteria, they may create a powerful weapon against the food-poisoning agents.

Dr Gasson is now ready for full trials with food. "All we are doing is taking genes which naturally occur in the gene pool of these nutritious and edible bugs, while also endowing them with better food-preserving properties," he said.

Scientists contest assurances on safety of beef

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

LEADING scientists yesterday challenged the government's assurances that British beef is safe and called for extra measures to protect people and animals against infection.

Professor Richard Lacey, the Leeds University microbiologist, told the Commons agriculture select committee enquiry into "mad cow" disease: "We do not know if it is safe. If our worst fears are realised we could virtually lose a whole generation of people."

Tory members of the committee repeatedly took issue with Professor Lacey, accusing him of using "emotive" language and spreading "undue alarm". Christopher Gill, Tory MP for Ludlow, who runs a meat processing business, said the professor was peddling "conjecture and speculation". Professor Lacey retorted that "the whole point" about bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) was the lack of scientific certainty.

There was some support for Professor Lacey from the three other scientists giving evidence. Dr Helen Grant, a retired neuropathologist from Charing Cross hospital, Dr Ivor Mills, emeritus professor of medicine at Cambridge, and Dr Gareth Roberts, a lecturer in molecular neuropathology at St Mary's hospital medical school.

Only Dr Roberts seemed satisfied that the action taken by the government had made beef safe. Professor Lacey said the BSE agent might be lurking in muscle tissue and not just in the brain, spinal cord and other offals which, since last November, must be removed at the slaughterhouse. All four scientists agreed that "considerable numbers" of people could have been exposed to infected offal in meat products before the ban on such tissue came into effect. This could be reflected in an increased incidence of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Dementia, the most common form of spongiform encephalopathy in humans, in 20 years' time.

The scientists expressed "astonishment" that the government still allowed sheep and cattle offal to go into pig and poultry feed. Professor Mills said a pig-adapted strain of scrapie, the long-existing spongiform encephalopathy in sheep that is believed to have

passed to cattle via feed, was likely to emerge in time. "By including offal in pig and poultry rations we could also be distributing the disease throughout the country. Microbes and rats always get at food on farms and could become infected. This is not a sensible risk to take," he said.

Spongiform encephalopathy has been induced in mice and rats in the laboratory. In an experiment commissioned by the agriculture ministry, BSE was transmitted to mice by feeding them brain tissue from infected cattle equivalent to more than half their own weight. Scientists conducting the experiment emphasised that such a high level of exposure was unlikely to occur outside the laboratory.

Sir Simon Gourlay, president of the National Farmers' Union, said his members had decided, in consultation with animal feed companies, to observe a voluntary ban on the use of the specified offals in pig and poultry feed.

£300m to clean up beaches

BRITAIN'S dirtiest beaches are to be cleaned up in a £300million scheme "to make up for a hundred years of neglect".

The European Community is prosecuting Britain over the beaches at Blackpool, Southport and Formby, which are badly affected by sewage pumped into the Irish Sea. Yesterday, on the eve of a Commons debate on pollution, the North West water authority announced a spending plan under which new inland sewage treatment plants will be used in place of pipelines into the sea.

The authority said: "This is to make up for 100 years of neglect. We are determined to get on with the job as quickly as possible."

The move was welcomed by Michael Jack, the Conservative MP for Fylde, John Hall, Blackpool's deputy tourism director, and Louise Ellman, leader of Lancashire county council.

Message of global calm from US

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

AMERICA'S greenhouse effect revisionists came to London yesterday and repeated for the benefit of Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister, the advice that has made them celebrities: there is no need to act yet to counter global climate change.

At a meeting paid for by British Coal, Professor William Nierenberg and Mr James Freik brought the reassuring message of the George C. Marshall Institute, their small Washington think-tank, which had earned them denunciation from scientists and applause from those in the United States government who fear that measures to counter the greenhouse effect will do damage to the economy. There is no scientific support for measures to control emissions of the principal greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide (CO₂), from motor vehicles and coal-fired power stations, they said at a reception to which British Coal contributed the costs and the presence of several senior executives. Malcolm Edward, British Coal's commercial director, said: "There is a very clear difference of opinion over the greenhouse effect in the States. I believe that what we need is a spot of dispassionate analysis."

Professor Nierenberg's analysis was that Mrs Thatcher's recent setting of a target of stabilising UK emissions of CO₂ by 2005 was not justified. He said he accepted that increasing CO₂ emissions would cause temperatures to rise but believed that over the next 100 years the rise would be limited to 1°C. That contrasts with the recent predictions of the world's 300 leading climatologists, and endorsed by Mrs Thatcher, that if economies continued business as usual, global mean temperatures would rise by a full degree by 2025 and by 3°C before the end of the next century.

The institute is a small educational body funded by private foundations, Mr Freik said. Professor Nierenberg, one of its directors, is a nuclear physicist turned oceanographer, aged 71. Mr Freik, executive director, is a political science graduate, aged 29, who says he has no scientific background.

Science, pages 33-36

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Hong Kong bill breaks pact, Tebbit insists

THE government's arrangements for awarding British passports to some Hong Kong residents as the resumption of control of the colony by China approaches were criticised by both sides when the Commons returned to the issue yesterday.

Under the British Nationality (Hong Kong) bill, 50,000 heads of households will be granted British passports under a points system, with points awarded according to background and position held.

As a concession to critics, the government has proposed that the governor of the colony will be required to make an annual report to Parliament on how the system is working.

During bitter exchanges, Norman Tebbit (Chingford, C) said that the bill was in breach of the agreement reached between Britain and China for the takeover of the colony in 1997. He was accused of seeking to apologise for a "gang of geriatric murderers".

Allister Darling, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that Labour believed the points system would cover only a narrow section of the population. Those who had a choice would be given an additional choice. What was to be done to reassure the others?

John Butcher (Coventry SW, C) said that it was difficult to set down yardsticks by which to

define which great and good citizens of Hong Kong would get points. What of those in mundane jobs, such as school teachers? They were no less good citizens than those who were employers and wealth creators.

There were exasperating dilemmas for the governor. "He is being asked to construct a lifeboat for key people in Hong Kong, but Hong Kong is a ship full of people."

"What signal does the governor give to the generality of the people of Hong Kong by saying that there are only lifeboats available for 50,000 citizens? How is that supposed to improve the morale of the totality of the ship's complement?"

Robert Maclean, Liberal Democrat spokesman on home affairs, said that the change proposed to the bill was acceptable, but it did not go far because it confined the governor to reporting on his functions under the bill. Those functions were capable of causing great trouble because of the disappointment felt by those excluded from the scheme.

If the report was simply to be on how the scheme was operating, it would not say much about Hong Kong or its political needs, nor would it deal with those who might prove to be stateless after 1997.

Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) said that however bestial Chinese governments were perceived to be from time to time,

PASSPORTS

that was a fact of life that always governed relations.

There had never been any form of democracy in Hong Kong. Many of those unelected people, sometimes rather rudely known as "fat cats" who purported to speak for the five to six million people of the colony, had rather less knowledge of the law than they would have others believe.

That this bill was produced without any consultation between the British and Chinese governments or without the Chinese even being informed of the government's intentions was not the best way to ensure the maintenance of a stable relationship.

Max Madden (Bradford W, Lab) said that he understood the first passports were to be issued this year. There was an urgency about the matter.

Mr Tebbit questioned the use of the word "urgency". People were anxious. But matters were not urgent in the sense that some great disaster would befall them if passports were not issued this year, next year or the year after. "In fact, they do not need them until 1997."

Mr Madden said that Mr Tebbit was trying to be obscure or he was seeking to continue his campaign that had fizzled out on the night of the second reading. Stopping the haem-

orrhage of people and to get the scheme enshrined in the bill under way and the passports made available was urgent.

Mr Tebbit said that the Chinese government opposed the bill and regarded it as a breach of the accord reached between the two governments, "as it clearly is".

Mr Adley said the Chinese regarded it as a breach of the spirit and the letter of the agreement. There was a vital clause in the agreement laying down that the Chinese would not interfere in the day-to-day running of Hong Kong. Equally, there was a commitment that the people of Hong Kong should not meddle in the politics of the mainland. The people of Hong Kong should be reminded of the risks they ran by constantly seeking to have their cake and eat it.

Mr Tebbit said that if the Chinese saw constant breaches by the UK and Hong Kong administrations, it would not feel bound to stick to the agreement. That would be a pity.

History showed that when the Chinese made an agreement they kept it. "They have been a government which has stuck to its word and I regret that it should see this government as being in breach of an accord which has been solemnly entered into."

Peter Lloyd, the home office under secretary, said that the British government was "quite



certain this measure is not any breach of the agreement and accord."

Mr Tebbit: "The minister gives the government view. It is not my view and, more important, it is not the view of China, although we were told it was the view of China."

Mr Madden: "Why is Mr Tebbit seeking to apologise for a gang of geriatric murderers? Many in Hong Kong and elsewhere thought the massacre in

China was an excellent reason for Britain's calling an end to the accord."

Mr Tebbit said he had not got to the stage of urging the government to declare war on the Republic of China, which was the extension of what was being said. "If Mr Madden thinks I support any Chinese regime anywhere in the world, he is looking at the wrong man and he is looking at the wrong side of the House."

Attack on 'pork barrel politics'

THE prime minister must stop cabinet ministers joining the boards of companies they had privatised, Lord Williams of Elvel, Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said in the Lords.

He referred to the practice as a "modern version of pork barrel politics".

During a debate on the role of the trade and industry department in promoting industrial recovery and a balance in the economy, he also criticised the attitude of Nicholas Ridley, the trade and industry secretary.

Lord Williams referred to the absence from the debate of three Tory peers, Lord Young of Graham, a former trade and industry secretary, Lord Joseph and Lord Jenkins. Could it be that these three, who in a debate in 1988 had defended government policy, no longer had the stomach for the fight? Or perhaps they were too busy nursing their seats in the boardrooms of newly privatised companies?

In that debate two years ago, Lord Young had introduced the white paper that had called his department the "department for enterprise". Since then there had been serious inflation and an appalling balance of payments. Interest rates were too high and unemployment was rising. None of the white paper's objectives had been met and some had not even been aimed at. There had been a sad history of failure.

Referring to "under-the-counter sweeteners" in the Rover privatisation, Lord Williams said that ministers would almost certainly be told by the EC Commission that they had acted illegally and that the buyer (British Aerospace) would have to pay. Furthermore, correspondence between Lord Young, then trade and industry secretary, and the buyer had come to light that had shocked those used to high standards in public life.

There had also been the failure to block the House of Fraser takeover, even though the secretary of state had had in his possession the inspector's report on the deception of the authorities.

The record had not just been a case of ministerial bungling. "It is not just a matter of abject surrender to special interests, however disreputable that has been. Above all, there has been an unacceptable degree of ministerial deviousness. That is the case against ministers."

Mr Ridley had said that all that evidence related to the past, but ministers had to accept responsibility for the actions of those who preceded them. Mr Ridley was said to have entered his new office and asked: "What is this place for?"

What had changed? There had been no new white paper to supersede that of 1988, and no definition of roles. There were rumours of activities being hived off into executive agencies and about the department's "being torn apart".

The department must be put back where it belonged, as the centrepiece of a strategy to bring the economy back from near disaster. That meant a policy that promoted industry.

Lord Trefgarne, trade and industry minister, said that the trade balance was only one indicator of manufacturing performance. The government's strategy was based on the proposition that it was for business, not government, to stand in the market place and to take the economic decisions on which its success depended.

He understood that Sir Leon Brittan (EC commissioner) had presented his recommendations on Rover to his fellow commissioners and that a commission decision was likely next Wednesday. A statement would be made when the government had been told the decision.

Minister looks to Iran visit

A visit to Iran by British parliamentarians could help efforts to assist the hostages, William Waldegrave, the Foreign Office minister, said at questions.

He said it was Iran that had broken off diplomatic relations, although Britain had some legitimate complaints about Iran, involving Salman Rushdie and Roger Cooper.

"None of this means we should not explore the options which are being sent from Iran. We welcome what Mr Rafsanjani (the Iranian president) said in a recent interview in *The Sunday Times*."

Sanctions on South Africa

Sanctions on South Africa were rapidly becoming yesterday's argument as it was no longer the most effective means of putting pressure on South Africa, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said.

He told Simon Hughes (Southwest and Bournemouth, Lib Dem) that Britain was not planning to remove its sanctions now, but ministers saw the need to give practical proof to encourage President de Klerk in the steps he was taking.

Plea to help tourism

The government is examining arguments on the exemption from the business rate of private houses offering bed and breakfast for tourists.

Christopher Chope, a junior environment minister, said in a written reply that homeowners providing bed and breakfast had asked for a more generous exemption. The exemption now applied only where between provided for up to 99 days a year.

Beaches bill

A bill to control beaches was given an unopposed first reading, but has little chance of progressing. John McFall (Dumfries, Lab), presenting the bill, said it would require signs on all designated beaches saying whether they reached stated water qualities.

Road deaths

Provisional estimates are that 109 people were killed on pedestrian crossings last year and 4,978 were injured. Mr Robert Atkins, roads and traffic minister, said in a Commons written reply.

Motorways

Since 1979 a total of 285 miles of motorway have been completed and 50 miles of existing motorway widened. Mr Robert Atkins, roads and traffic minister, said in a Commons written reply.

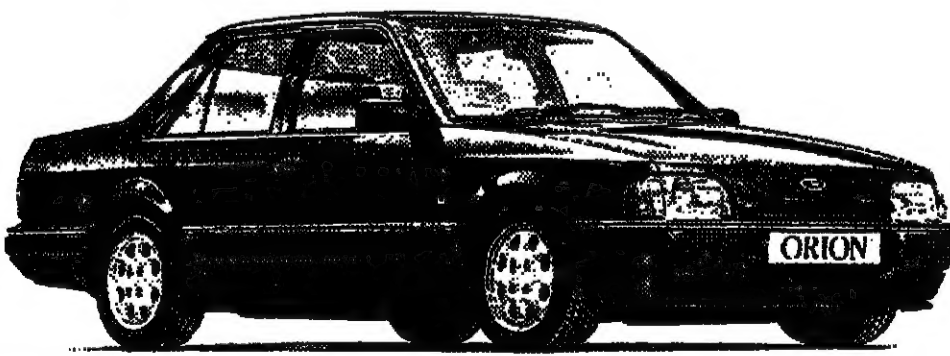
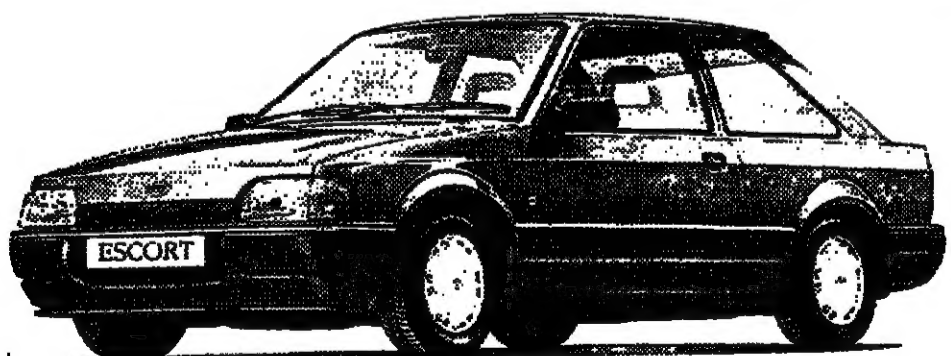
Tunnel traffic

The Channel tunnel is likely to be used by 10,000 vehicles a day in 1993, rising to 14,000 in 2006, Mr Roger Freeman, public transport minister, said in a Commons written reply.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Home Office: prime minister. Debates on training and on low-income statistics. Lords (3): National Health Service and Community Care bill, report, third day.

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0% (APR nil)				
Initial Payment (Min. 50%)	£3279.92	£4417.56	£4754.88	£6019.96
Number of Monthly Payments	24	24	24	24
Amount of Monthly Payments	£136.67	£184.06	£198.13	£250.67
Charge for Credit	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Total Credit Price	£6550.00	£6835.00	£9510.00	£12040.00
3.9% (APR 75%)				
Initial Payment (Min. 50%)	-	-	-	£6020.00
24 Monthly Payments of	-	-	-	£270.40
Charge for Credit	-	-	-	£489.60
Total Credit Price	-	-	-	£12509.60
6.9% (APR 13.4%)				
Initial Payment (Min. 33%)	£2164.80	£2915.55	£3138.30	£3973.20
36 Monthly Payments of	£147.35	£198.47	£213.63	£270.45
Charge for Credit	£909.76	£1225.47	£1318.98	£1669.76
Total Credit Price	£7469.76	£10060.47	£10828.98	£13709.76
7.9% (APR 15.1%)				
Initial Payment (Min. 20%)	£1312.00	£1767.00	£1902.00	£2408.00
48 Monthly Payments of	£143.88	£193.78	£208.59	£264.08
Charge for Credit	£1658.24	£2223.44	£2404.32	£3043.84
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Kinnock sounds election alert

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NEIL Kinnock alerted his MPs yesterday to the possibility of an early general election as they began debating the policy document that will form the basis of Labour's next manifesto.

In what were widely described as harmonious exchanges free from the acrimony that marked past policy discussions, the Labour leader said that this autumn's party conference could prove to be the last before the general election.

John Smith, the shadow chancellor, used the occasion to emphasise his determination to pursue prudent economic policies and avoid unsustainable spending commitments. He promised that the next Labour government would be "utterly realistic and utterly honest" from the moment it took office.

Giles Radice, MP for Durham North, said that even Labour's most churlish critics had to recognise that the policy document represented a big step forward because it met the needs of the people.

Nevertheless, a minority of MPs from the left of the party and from its anti-European wing criticised the policy blueprint, *Looking to the Future*, published last month.

Austin Mitchell, MP for Great Grimsby, questioned the party's pro-European stance and in particular its support for early membership of the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System. He argued that entering the ERM too soon would shackle a future Labour government.

Mr Smith told him there was nothing socialist about allowing the free market to determine the value of sterling.

Brian Gould, the shadow environment spokesman, rejected

ed a call from a left-wing MP for the housing section of the document to be strengthened to give a clearer commitment to build more homes.

He said the wording, which avoids specific commitments, had been chosen deliberately to avoid giving the Conservatives ammunition in their attempts to cost Labour's programme.

Mr Radice said that the income tax proposals might need further refining to ensure that they could withstand the inevitable Tory onslaught during the election campaign.

Ken Livingstone, MP for Brent East, surprised many of his colleagues by welcoming the decision not to increase the tax burden on families with children in the middle range.

His call for defence spending to be halved over the lifetime of a parliament to free money for spending programmes was firmly rejected by Mr Smith. Labour could not spend a penny more than necessary on defence, he said, but the party could not simply cut the budget and undermine staple industries, such as aerospace, without a gradual conversion of such firms to non-military manufacturing.

Mr Kinnock told the two-hour meeting attended by about a hundred MPs, who will complete their appraisal next week, that the policy document would be put to the annual conference in the knowledge that it would be the last before the election.

The document would "provide the party with a platform on which to fight the election campaign in earnest. We will succeed as a government of the future." That, he said, was the emphasis of the document.

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...without delay.
In presenting the proposals at the arms talks in Geneva yesterday, US officials rejected suggestions that the United States had

that the US demands of came unrealistic. US intelligence agencies balked at the idea of challenge inspections of facilities

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A crowd of miners demonstrates at the headquarters of the Chamber of Mines, the organisation of South African mine owners.

wore a baseball cap supporting the Chicago Cubs. "Chicago," he said. "My kind of town." After an hour of tumult, the heavens opened, a rare enough occurrence in a city usually now suffering from drought. But the miners gave up their songs.

move," yelled a steward. There was a general groan, but the miners filed across the plaza. As they loitered in a drizzle, the doors of the Chamber opened. Mr Ramaphosa emerged, and was hoisted shoulder high. After four hours, the talk ended. It

concession to the 30 per cent wage demand, but produced an improved package on holidays and death benefits. Mr Ramaphosa agreed that the employees had come up with an offer of improved employment conditions.

student leader in the Daveyton township...

The Independent, 26th August, 1987.

DO WE SOMETIMES WISH WE HADN'T FOUGHT TO HAVE BLACK TRADE UNIONS RECOGNISED?

Yes, to be honest, we do quite often.

Because black South Africans have had no voice politically, the unions have quite rightly exercised theirs pretty loudly.

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In the metal and paper industries, we bargain with unions representing workers of all colours.

In these industries, we have worked with the unions to get rid of the industrial colour bar.

In the metal industry, together with other employers, we operate health, holiday and retirement funds.

And in 1989, with the National Union of Mineworkers, we helped to create the largest contributory Provident Fund in South African history for the benefit of all black miners.

Conflicts about a fair wage and good working conditions may continue. But we at Anglo American share a belief:

Whether you're running a company or a country, if the majority have no share or say in their future, they will understandably feel no responsibility for what happens around them.



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Poll results in Algeria bring Islamic state nearer

From SUSAN MACDONALD in ALGIERS

AN ISLAMIC state in Algeria was brought a step closer yesterday with the shock news that the Islamic Salvation Front (Fis) appears to have won Algeria's first multi-party local elections.

With the final results still to be announced, Mohamed Mohammed, the interior minister, says partial results showed an Islamic Front "pre-eminence" immediately followed by the ruling National Liberation Front party (FLN).

Of the nine other parties fielding candidates for councils all over Algeria, only the Cultural and Democratic Assembly, with its main base among the Berber people, managed to get a majority vote on a few councils in the Kabylie region.

Although the FLN has ruled with an iron hand for 28 years since independence from France, the Fis has worked long and hard in the mosques. The Islamic Salvation Front president, Abbassi Madani, a university professor imprisoned by the authorities during the 1980s for activities against the state, walked to a victory

press conference in the Cinema Afrique in the town.

A throng of young men chanted his name while, from the balconies above, people shouted their support as Professor Madani arrived.

Sitting above a banner reading "Islam, the only solution", Professor Madani, dressed in a white thobe and a black turban, first thanked the interior minister for organising free and fair elections before expounding on the "new world" to which the Algerians had awakened yesterday.

Even interior ministry officials and police officers appeared overjoyed that the yoke of the FLN had finally been broken. Many people undoubtedly voted for the Fis out of vengeance.

Professor Madani said the next step was the dissolution of the Algerian national assembly and the holding of legislative elections within the following three months.

Would he demand the resignation of President Chadli? Professor Madani said that the president, too, had a role to play.

Constitutionally the president could dissolve the national assembly. If he did not, a referendum on the subject could be called.

Was Professor Madani ready to meet the authorities? As soon as possible, he replied. "We do not have an appointment with the regime, but we do with destiny. I do not see how a regime which has shown such responsibility in allowing people to express their wishes could now bar the dissolution of the national assembly in preparation for national elections."

If he did not get satisfaction from the authorities, he was asked, would he bring the people out on to the streets? "The people are already mobilised," he replied to great applause.

At the mention of a possible army coup now, he said: "The army voted for us - how can they confront us? It has been rumoured for some time that junior army officers were pro-Fis despite army generals' warnings against them."

It was not true that the Islamic Front was against women, he said. He would guarantee that committees set up to study "feminine questions" would take women's interests to heart.

The election victory, he added, was achieved in large part with the Muslim women's vote. In fact the new constitution and electoral law, introduced by the government following serious rioting in 1988, still allows men a proxy vote on behalf of their wives, which, it is thought, had favoured the Fis.

Asked if he was prepared to "cohabit" with other political parties, he said Algeria was moving towards an economic, political and intellectual renewal of its society. "How can there be a renewal without an opposition?" he asked. "There is no eternal regime. The chance for change must be left open. If we are on the right road, it is the people's duty to follow us. If we commit errors, it is their duty to combat us. Therefore an opposition must exist."

One of the most important questions being asked now is how the Islamic Salvation Front victory, at local level, will influence Algeria's neighbours, Tunisia and Morocco. Professor Madani said the Islamic Front had no wish to exert pressures on neighbouring regimes. But the victory will undoubtedly give hope to the outlawed Islamic fundamentalist groupings in Morocco and the Islamic party in Tunisia.

Shamir tries to shed hard image

From RICHARD OWEN in JERUSALEM

ISRAEL's new right-wing government, led by Yitzhak Shamir, yesterday set out to counter allegations that it is extremist and anti-peace by making its first foreign policy act an invitation to Jean-Claude Aime, adviser on Middle East affairs to Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, to visit the country.

Moledet, one of the far-right parties on which Mr Shamir now depends for his majority, immediately denounced the invitation as "a surrender to the insolent demands of Israel's enemies".

Government ministers making their first appearance in offices yesterday made clear that the new administration would be as hardline as predicted. Mr Shamir said the proposed visit by Aime was very different from the kind of full-scale UN investigation demanded by the Arab world in the wake of severe riots caused by the killing of seven Arab labourers by a lone Israeli gunman at the end of last month.

Mr Shamir hardened Israel's position on the peace process by saying Israel could only make peace with Palestinians who accepted the Israeli concept of "autonomy" or limited self-rule. This is a concept which all credible Palestinian leaders have already rejected.

Mr Shamir's announcement, coupled with the assertion that a Palestinian settlement was possible only if combined with an overall peace between Israel and the Arab world, deepened the gloom of United States diplomats. Their approach until the collapse of the Likud-Labour coalition of "national unity" three months ago had been based on the step-by-step achievement of direct Israeli-Palestinian talks in Cairo.

Mr Shamir's tough line also brought condemnation from leaders of the *intifada* and from Mr Shimon Peres, leader of the Labour Opposition, who said Mr Shamir's remarks, made to the *Jerusalem Post*, meant "the end of the peace process". Mr Shamir's supporters said the US-sponsored peace process, as advanced by James Baker, the US Secretary of State, was already in difficulty because of the impending disruption of Washington's talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation after the latter's failure to condemn in specific terms the recent Palestinian sea-borne attack on a packed Israeli beach.

The new right-wing government won a vote of confidence in the Knesset by 62 votes to 57 on Monday night. It is dominated by figures such as Ariel Sharon, the combative former general, who as housing minister will have a strong say in the sensitive issue of Jewish settlements. Yesterday Moshe Arens, who has moved from the foreign ministry to defence, made his first act in office a symbolic tour of the hardline Jewish settlement of Ariel on the West Bank. He said it was no coincidence that he had gone there. His aim was to make it understood that ensuring the safety of Jewish settlers was one of the new government's priorities.



Señora Menem and her daughter, Zulema, wave to reporters after being barred from the presidential palace

Cairo goes mad over Cup draw with Dutch

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER in CAIRO

UNDERDOG football fever spread from Cameroon to the Middle East yesterday as the Arab world seized on Egypt's unexpected 1-1 draw with The Netherlands, the European champions, as an excuse for a raucous mood of euphoria to replace the despondency of recent years.

The early-morning sky over Cairo was lit by fireworks and the streets echoed with firecrackers until dawn as hundreds of thousands of people poured outside in disbelief to mark the country's performance in its first World Cup game for 56 years.

Cars with half-naked youths hanging out of windows shouting "Allah-o Akbar" (God is Greatest) blocked the main streets, horns being honked in rhythm. They were joined by donkey carts with delirious supporters dancing on the back and motorcycles carrying four or more celebrants waving the national flag. Even the Metro trains blew their whistles in time with the deafening cacophony.

Diplomatic observers who were caught up in the all-night jubilation said it was no coincidence that front-page stories in the Cairo press lauding the mainly part-time footballers as the new "pharaohs" ran alongside bellicose challenges to the new right-wing Israeli government over its alleged threat of a new Middle East war.

President Mubarak, who told the team before their departure they were on a

patriotic mission, was quick to send a telegram congratulating the squad, who began their training with a mini-pilgrimage to Mecca and had few problems with fans drinking alcohol, which is barred under Islamic law.

"You captured the imagination of your people, who followed with care and interest your efforts to make Egypt's name stand up high in the World Cup matches," the president enthused after he watched the match on television. "You were a picture of pride for Egypt's youth."

Within hours of the final whistle, the elusive goal of Arab unity was emerging as a theme of the result. King Hussein of Jordan telephoned Mr Mubarak to praise the performance and Arab airlines overflying Egyptian airspace sent a string of congratulatory radio messages to Cairo airport.

In Bahrain, Hisham al-Ashqar, a celebrating Egyptian agricultural engineer, said: "People here, Arab hosts and Egyptian guests alike, are thirsty for victory, any kind of victory, to offset the mental depression created by political, economic and military failures."

In an effort to encourage the squad to continue its success when it meets Ireland and England next week, one Egyptian businessman offered publicly to donate the equivalent of £1 million to be shared if they reach the last 16. He was swiftly matched by another

who offered each player a villa to live in if they won a place in the quarter-finals.

"Why should we go to sleep? We have not had much to celebrate for years, life has been very hard for us," explained the leader of a sweating group of dancing youths in flowing *galabiyas*, beating tambourines on a corner of July 26 Street at Jam. "We have shown that we are as good as the best in the world."

Among the recent hardships he referred to were shortages of sugar and rice, now only available on the black market, and sweeping subsidy cuts ordered in an austerity package last month which added 133 per cent to the cost of cooking gas, 60 per cent to the price of petrol, and made each packet of cigarettes 20 per cent more expensive.

"Thank God, thank God," said another young man. "It is true we drew with Holland, but with that match we consider ourselves to have won the World Cup."

During play, the normally jammed streets of Cairo were eerily deserted in a way elderly residents said they could not remember for decades.

There were bizarre scenes in the crowded suburb of Abasia, where one of the regular power cuts struck just after kick-off. "Thousands of people, many dressed in pyjamas and house coats, took to the streets in search of a television that was working," an onlooker said. "It was an extraordinary sight."

Private flying squads take off

From GAVIN BELL in JOHANNESBURG

EFFECTIVELY, if expensively, the manager of a Johannesburg transport company is combating crime using his own flying squad. When Gaylene Bischof-Berger discovered that two vans and clothing worth £40,000 had been stolen from her firm's depot in the northern suburbs she promptly hired a helicopter from a local airport, invited the police along, and set off in pursuit.

Within minutes the Berger brigade spotted one of the vans being driven through a nearby township. Police on

the ground were alerted by radio and two men were arrested. Three other suspects were detained later and the second van was recovered. The £400 cost of hiring the helicopter for 90 minutes was considered money well spent. Mrs Bischof-Berger apparently acted on standing company instructions rather than her own initiative.

Private "hot pursuit" has become quite routine in crime-ridden Johannesburg. A spokesman for Ancom Aviation, owner of the helicopter, said such missions were undertaken almost daily. "We advise companies to paint some kind of identification on the roofs of their vehicles, and as a result we have a pretty good success rate. The police do not appear to have the resources, but they are quite happy to come along."

It is hoped that the police force, from which 800 disenfranchised members are resigning each month, will be strengthened by the big pay increases announced by Adrian Vlok, the law and order minister, on Tuesday night. Mr Vlok said more than £50 million would be spent on raising the pay of the 75,000-member force by as much as 80 per cent. Another £25 million would go on recruiting 10,000 personnel in the next year.



Pest control: Peking children using swatters to attack flies among rubbish bins as part of the capital's clean-up campaign before the Asian Games in September

Burmese junta hedges over power transfer

From MARY KAY MAGISTAD in RANGOON

THE post-election jubilation in Burma of almost three weeks ago has turned into subdued public discontent as the military junta continues to fudge on when and how it will hand over power.

Returns from the May 27 general election, Burma's first in 30 years, continue to trickle in. The junta had promised to announce final results by this Sunday and to "restore democracy... in the shortest time possible".

Trying to pin down exactly when this might be yields only woolly government responses. The ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) has already officially acknowledged that the National League for Democracy (NLD) has won a firm majority of the 492 national assembly seats.

But restoration council officials say they will only hand over power to a league government after the national assembly convenes and drafts an acceptable "new constitution". They have already made some broad hints that they expect this to be a protracted process.

Western diplomats in Rangoon say the council is stalling for time and that its officials are genuinely bewildered by the big no-confidence vote against it. The pro-government National Unity party has won less than 10 national assembly seats.

"The military has been running Burma for 28 years, and many of them truly believe that they are the only enlightened force in the country - the only people capable of saving the Burmese from themselves," said one senior Western diplomat in Rangoon. "One official actually said to me 'How could the Burmese people be so stupid as to vote for the NLD?'"

One answer is the vast popular appeal of the league's mentor, Aung San Suu Kyi, the charismatic 44-year-old daughter of the assassinated independence hero, Aung San. Married to Michael Aris, an Oxford University academic, she has lived in Britain most of her life and yet has become a symbol of the pro-democracy movement here.

Soon after returning to Burma in early 1988 to nurse her dying mother, Daw Suu Kyi began speaking at huge rallies, urging an end to military rule and a return to the ideals for which her father fought and died.

"She is Aung San's daughter, and that is a huge point in her favour," said a retired Burmese official who had worked closely with him. "But she is also extremely bright, brave and tenacious - a leader in her own right."

Daw Suu Kyi's tenacity led to her being put under house

arrest on July 20 last year. For weeks she had travelled around the countryside, rallying huge crowds and defying martial-law regulations that forbade more than five people gathering at a time.

Her fiery speeches condemned Ne Win, the junta strongman, for having run Burma into the ground since he seized power in a 1962 coup. Although he was forced to resign by massive pro-democracy demonstrations in July 1988, the general is believed to still be the power behind the restoration council.

Daw Suu Kyi, who remains under house arrest, is officially not a political player, but her presence is felt. Her photograph is like an icon on posters at the league headquarters. NLD kiosks have enjoyed brisk sales of T-shirts, badges and other souvenirs bearing her image.

Her release remains one of the big issues for the league. But rather than start the transition of power with the goodwill gesture of letting her go, restoration council guards have begun to pile sandbags around her house.

Just up the road, some of the red billboards erected by the council declare in Burmese and English "Crush all destructive elements" and "Anyone who gets riotous, destructive or unruly is our enemy".

In case the message is not clear, many Burmese in Rangoon say, the junta's intelligence network is still operating with a vengeance. Rangoon residents say pro-democracy activists are still being followed and their activities noted. One NLD candidate was arrested on the eve of the election and has not been seen since.

"It gets tiring," said one activist. "What do we have to do in this case to get democracy?"

For now, the NLD is biding its time. Kyi Maung, its urban spokesman and central committee member, said there was no point in rushing to push the council into a corner. "There is a clear mandate from the people now and SLORC has recognised that," he said. "So it has to be up to its own affairs, and then give us the information we need to govern the country properly."

Restoration council leaders do not necessarily see it that way. Almost three weeks after the much-touted "free and fair" election, they have not yet agreed to meet their NLD counterparts. One Western diplomat, based in Rangoon, said: "It has come down to a showdown dance between the NLD and SLORC. SLORC is scrambling to figure out how it can surrender the appearance of power while clinging to the substance."

Hanoi warned of tough action on boat people

By ANDREW MCEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

BRITAIN and six Asian nations have warned Vietnam that they will abolish the right of boat people to land in Hong Kong and other ports unless Hanoi agrees to allow the countries to use force to send the would-be refugees back.

A formal document, called a *démarche*, was delivered to the Vietnamese foreign ministry on Monday by a senior Philippines official acting for the seven. A similar warning is to be delivered to the State Department in Washington later this week or next.

The two documents are the diplomatic equivalent of serving final notice before taking drastic action. The moves follow signs that a meeting of 29 nations, planned for June 25 in Geneva, may be called off because of lack of progress. Neither Hanoi nor Washington appears ready to drop its opposition to boat people being sent back to Vietnam against their will, which Britain refers to as mandatory repatriation.

The seven want Vietnam to accept that moderate force may have to be used to put

boat people on to aircraft. Hanoi initially accepted this, but changed its mind last November after an outcry which followed the force used by the Hong Kong authorities to make 51 boat people return to Hanoi. The United States has consistently opposed such methods on human rights grounds.

The main impetus for the warnings has come from the Association of South-East Asian Nations, made up of six non-communist countries - Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The brunt of the boat people problem has fallen on them since Hong Kong began taking tougher measures to deter boat people from landing, with the Indonesians having suffered the biggest influx.

● BANGKOK: Ung Phan, the Cambodian transport minister, is among at least six senior government officials and army officers arrested and accused of trying to form a rival political party, the American human rights group, Asia Watch, said. (AP)

Japan blamed for porpoise deaths

From JOE JOSEPH in TOKYO

WILDLIFE campaigners trying to save a fast-disappearing species of porpoise are the latest conservationists to come knocking on Japan's door. They want the government to think twice about Japan's controversial fishing practices.

Allan Thornton, head of the London-based Environmental Investigation Agency, but speaking on behalf of 35 environmentalist groups from around the world, told the press here yesterday that at least two-thirds of the population of Dall's porpoises that live in two colonies off northern Japan have been killed over the past three years.

He said unrestricted fishing has netted 84,000 of the rare porpoises in Japanese waters since 1987.

In a letter to Toshiki Kaifu, Japan's prime minister, the agency called for a suspension of hunts for at least a year to

allow the numbers to grow. The letter said: "Japanese scientists have been warning that these populations will become extinct unless urgent action is taken to end the killing."

The visit is part of a wider campaign to protect all dolphins, porpoises and small whales from drift net and other fishing methods. It also wants to persuade the International Whaling Commission to add these small cetaceans to its list of endangered mammals, alongside the protection of the 10 largest species of whales.

Mr Thornton said that Japan was not the only country to blame, but it was one of the bigger culprits. Japan's dolphin catches have risen since 1983, when commercial whaling was banned by the commission. Under American pressure, Japan joined the ban in 1988.

But whalers still find its way on to Japanese fishmongers' slabs. Some of the

meat is sent there by the Japanese government after it has completed tests on the minke whales it still catches each year. Tokyo says it hunts the whales for scientific research but ecologists say this is a ruse to skirt the whaling commission's restrictions.

Some of the whalemeat also comes from the whales that supposedly get entangled in Japanese drift nets. But the government, anxious about the bad publicity surrounding Japan's whaling, has warned local fish markets to be cautious about selling meat from minke whales after the discovery of electric harpoons in the bodies of some minke whales dissected last year.

The agency says that dolphin meat, falsely labelled as whale, is turning up at Japanese fish markets, where dwindling supplies have made whalemeat a cheap substitute for beef in the deprived postwar years, a luxury item.

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East's reform socialists have no winning cards to play

FROM ROGER BOYES
IN SOFIA

SOFA was Naples for a night. Teen-agers, yelling "victory" hurled through the city streets until the early hours, honking horns and leaning out of car windows to wave the blue banners of the Bulgarian opposition. They behaved as if they had won a football match, but in truth the revellers of Sofia, stoked up by an election rally, had won nothing.

The Bulgarian revolution was not of their making. It was an engineered takeover, designed to keep a debilitated communist party in power. The free and more or less fair election on Sunday was supposed to legitimise this takeover and create a basis for sharing power either with the Agrarians or with the Union of Democratic Forces (UDF). Moscow was consulted, and was perhaps deeply involved in the removal of Todor Zhivkov last November. As in Romania, reformists in the foreign and defence

ministries were the chief players in the plot to change the man at the top. As in Romania, the Bulgarian *putschists* were trying to head off a popular explosion.

The Balkans, then, are different. In front of Dimitrov's mausoleum, tens of thousands of the party faithful waved flags, with their distinctive straight-armed pendulum motion, without embarrassment. In Bucharest, the National Salvation Front is emerging plainly as a socialist organisation of the old school.

The other East European revolutions made use of reformed socialists, and then discarded them. They were bridges from the old order; their purpose was to surrender power peacefully.

Egon Krenz, Imre Pozsgay, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, were of the same generation and had a common language with Mikhail Gorbachev. President Ion Iliescu of Romania and President Petar Mladenov of Bulgaria are of a similar hue — and have no intention of becoming rulers of

the interregnum. For them elections complete a revolutionary cycle; a victory for their brand of socialism means a go-ahead for cautious market reform à la Gorbachev; it sets the terms of any coalition brokering with the opposition; it opens the way for Western aid.

The question is then whether the West, and specifically Britain, should give its support to Eastern Europe, as if all the upheavals of 1989 and 1990 were on a par. There is a strong case for differentiating between popular and "steered" revolutions. That means first identifying a specific national interest.

Britain gets a good showing in Bulgarian school books because of its support for the country's early struggle for nationhood. But it would be wrong to assume that the British interest today in the Balkans is a mere extension of 1876, a commitment to national independence in the east.

There is no second "liberation," in Bulgaria. Whereas there were anti-Soviet

traces in the other East European revolutions, in Bulgaria there remains a great warmth for the Russians. It is not just a question of the Russians having uncoupled the Bulgarians from the Turks — there is an inter-twining of popular culture (most Bulgarians watch Soviet television) and language.

The fate of the reformed socialists of Bulgaria and Romania hangs on the survival of Gorbachev. That is not a liberation; it is an interregnum. Zhelyo Zhelev, the United Democratic Forces opposition leader, explicitly warned that "the defeat of Gorbachev and his replacement by conservative forces could well be repeated here".

Does it make sense for the West to invest political capital in the reformed socialists of the Balkans when their destinies are so tied to that of Gorbachev? The rest of East Europe would suffer, too, from Gorbachev's overthrow but not, perhaps, fatally. In a year's time Soviet influence in European

affairs should be much reduced. Gorbachev's importance will be correspondingly diluted. Crudely and cynically expressed, Gorbachev might even be dispensable.

Western interests in East Europe should, therefore, be aimed at making the region immune from Mr Gorbachev. The revolution of 1989 must be able to outlive the political career of the Soviet leader. The restructuring of institutions, the establishment of firm democratic laws and the introduction of a market economy is a process in which the West, and Britain in particular, can legitimately become involved.

There will be a temptation though, to extend the aid blanket to the Balkans if only to maintain a kind of stability in southeast Europe. The Bulgarian opposition, playing election games, recently misquoted Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, as saying that Britain would not give aid to Bulgaria if the communists won the election. There were

furious denials (known as "corrections") from the Foreign Office.

Yet the denied, unspoken thought is probably the correct one. The Bulgarian and the Romanian regimes are inherently unstable not because of the customary clichés about the Balkans but because of the short-tenure, reform socialists running the country. The Bulgarian socialist leadership, for all its talk about market reform, has only two cards to play and they are both marked.

The first is to project itself as the party of the nation. Second, the communists say they are the defenders of the weak. The nationalist strand to this programme will drive the party sooner or later into new confrontations with the Turkish minority. And the social welfare commitment will drag Bulgaria away from the necessary market therapy.

Reform socialists have had their day. Western involvement, a dangerous matter at the best of times, should not be in the business of repairing broken idols.

East German tip-off leads to seizure of terror suspect

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

FOR the second time this month, a tip-off from an East German has led to the arrest of one of the woman terrorist suspects most wanted by the West German authorities.

Inge Viett, a former kindergarten teacher, wanted for murder, robbery, jail-breaking and kidnapping for the past 15 years, was arrested by the East German police in Magdeburg early on Tuesday morning. She was unmarried and offered no resistance.

Peter-Michael Diesel, the East German interior minister, said it was another example of the growing collaboration between the forces of law and order of both countries as reunification approaches.

Posters showing pictures of wanted terrorists have been

put up in East Germany in recent days and it is possible she was recognised by one of her neighbours in Magdeburg, who tipped off the West German police that she was living for the past two years under the assumed name of Eva Schnell, working in a steel plant. Before that, she lived in Dresden as Eva-Maria Sommer.

The tip-off was probably encouraged by the offer of 50,000 marks for information leading to her arrest — although she had once been "valued" at 100,000 marks by police, the size of the reward dropped as time passed and nothing was heard of her.

Last week Susanne Albrecht, wanted since 1977 for her alleged part in the killing of her godfather, a leading banker, was caught after a tip-off, probably from a Stasi secret police agent who knew she had been living in East Germany for 10 years. Both women, members of the extremist Red Army Faction, are expected to be handed over soon to the West German authorities to stand trial.

Frau Viett is wanted principally for the murder in 1974 of Günter von Drenkmann, a leading Berlin judge and the abduction a year later of Peter Lorenz, leader of the Christian Democrats in West Berlin. Now aged 46, nothing had been heard of her since 1978 and it is believed that she "disappeared" into East Germany with Stasi connivance.

Before joining the faction, she was a member of the June 2 Movement, named after the date when a student was killed by a police bullet in 1967 at a demonstration against the Shah of Iran. As a member of that group, she is alleged to have been involved in the bombing of a British yacht in Berlin-Gatow in February 1972, when a boat builder was killed.

She is also wanted for involvement in five bank robberies and for helping to organise two jail breaks in West Berlin in 1976 and 1978.

Frau Viett is also wanted, under an international warrant, for shooting and seriously wounding a Paris policeman in August 1981.

Free poll demanded by Serbs

FROM REUTERS
IN BELGRADE

A CROWD of 30,000 anti-communist protesters blocked a central Belgrade avenue yesterday and demanded that free elections be held in Serbia, the biggest Yugoslav republic, by the end of the year.

Chanting "down with communism" and "elections now", they marched down Terazije Avenue to the Serbian parliament to give the authorities a petition demanding the polls. Free elections were held in the republics of Slovenia and Croatia in April and May, but Serbia has stalled on allowing democratic reforms, saying ballots could not be held until next year.

The protest was organised by Serbia's five main opposition groups, including the powerful Serbian Renewal Movement, a party with a strong nationalist philosophy. Vuk Draskovic, the movement's leader, told the crowd: "There will be free elections by the end of the year. I guarantee it."

Political analysts consider Mr Draskovic, a novelist and former journalist, to be the most serious threat to Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president. The show of strength by anti-communist protesters could be a big blow to Mr Milosevic's authority, hitherto almost absolute.

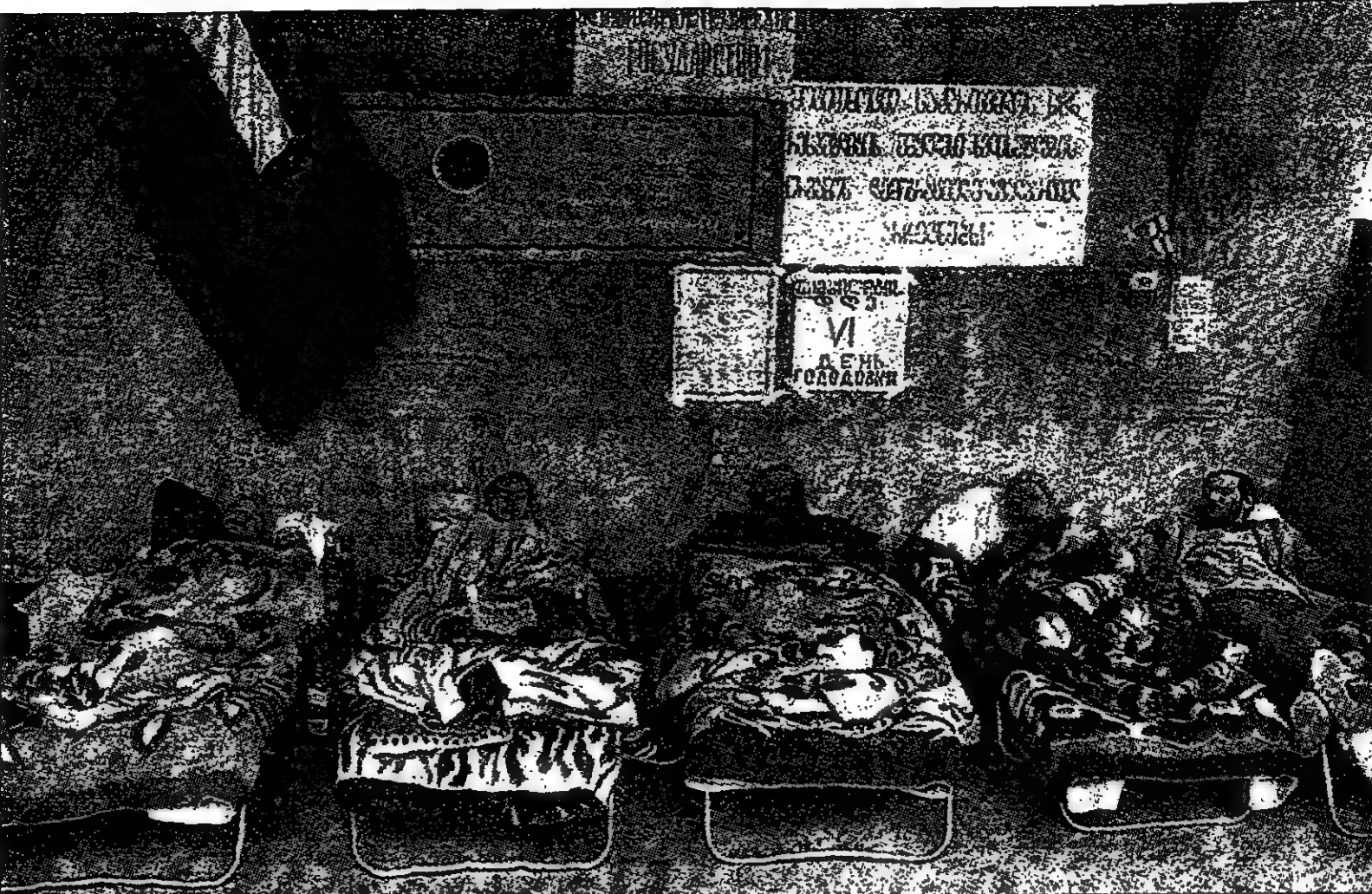
Outside parliament, the demonstrators chanted "Slobodan, you are a traitor" and "Communists come out". Banners brandished by the demonstrators carried slogans such as "Communists, are you sorry that the end is at hand?", "We want elections, not conflicts", and "We want democratic elections now". Hundreds of local people leaned from windows and stood on nearby rooftops to watch.

The Serbian Communist party, in an apparent attempt to counter criticism, said on Monday it would merge with the Socialist Alliance, a communist front organisation, into a new Socialist party, which would compete in elections. But the move provoked anger at yesterday's rally.

"We will not allow the Communist Party and the Socialist Alliance to dance the lambada with state funds," said Vojin Vuletic, president of the Liberal party.

"We are holding this rally to force the Communists to hold elections," said Kosta Cavoski, the Democratic party leader. "For 45 years the Communists have shamelessly taken our freedom. Their end is drawing near."

Western diplomats said the turnout was surprisingly large and showed that people had ignored pleas by communist officials and state television for a boycott.



Students backing Georgian independence take to camp beds as they continue a hunger strike for a second day at the republic's Moscow mission

Soviet hierarchy fights party split

FROM NICK WORRALL IN MOSCOW

WORRIED Soviet Communist party leaders are preparing to fight to head off potential rifts and fragmentation in party ranks at the crucial 28th party congress due to open in Moscow on July 2.

Vadim Medvedev, the party's ideology chief, told a Moscow press conference yesterday that the top party organs, including the Politburo, "were making all efforts to prevent fragmentation before, during and after the congress". But, referring to the threat from the Democratic Platform, which has forecast big splits, he conceded: "Of course, everything does not depend on us but also on those who have put forward alternative platforms. If other ideas gain momentum, then that is up to them."

While the Soviet party, virtually alone in Europe now, is busy organizing this event seemingly blind to the rapid collapse of the international communist movement in the past year, all eyes will focus on the formation in Moscow next week of a separate Communist party for the vast Russian

Federation, to which President Gorbachev has now given his blessing.

It has been revealed that on Monday he told a gathering of senior Communist leaders nationally that the new party will be formally established next Tuesday, a central committee elected and a first secretary chosen. He did not say whether he planned to stand as a candidate.

Nor has his rival, Boris Yeltsin, the federation president, indicated his intentions. Russia, the largest of the Soviet Union's 15 republics, will supply 38 per cent of congress delegates.

Mr Gorbachev is reported as saying: "For this reason, my colleagues have asked me to say to everybody that Russia has no secrets. (The formation of) the Russian Communist party means a strengthening of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet Communist party."

It is not clear why the Soviet leader, who fiercely opposed the breakaway of the Lithuanian party, has agreed to support this move, which was first suggested by Boris Gidaspov, the hardline party leader in Leningrad.

But having first come under pressure from conservatives and Russian nationalists, Mr Gorbachev can now argue the move is consistent with his revised aim — as outlined to republic leaders on Tuesday — of setting up a new, looser confederation of sovereign socialist republics. But in a possible policy inconsistency, Mr Medvedev said Lithuania's party would not be allowed to send delegates to the congress.

Leading article, page 15

Block on aid to Moscow

By ANDREW MC EWEN
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

BRITAIN has considered giving large-scale aid to the Soviet Union but appears unlikely to go ahead with it. The government has also decided not to help Romania or Bulgaria for the time being because of uncertainties about the fairness of their elections.

Ministers were asked for their views on British aid to Moscow after signs that the West German government was preparing to assist it.

After her talks with President Gorbachev last week, Margaret Thatcher is understood to have been willing to consider the possibility, although it is unclear whether he had made such a request.

The advice from the Foreign Office and the Overseas Development Administration has been to make no moves as yet. The Foreign Office would want to see further changes in the Soviet Union, probably including full multi-party democracy, before giving aid.

Lynda Chalker, minister for overseas development, believes that any British aid would be like pouring money into a bottomless pit. The Soviet Union's economic problems are considered so severe that it might be unwise even to establish the principle of aid. If Britain followed the German lead it would be on a smaller scale, intended more as a political gesture.

There has also been discussion of a possible European Community aid package for the Soviet Union, but the signs are that both West Germany and France prefer to manage their own schemes.

Hope of Vienna armaments deal

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

CONCESSIONS by both sides at the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) talks in Vienna could today lead to an agreement on all the heavy armaments covered by the negotiations.

The chief negotiators at a plenary session are to examine new definitions of tanks and armoured troop-carriers that appear to resolve the remaining difficulties that in recent months have slowed the talks.

The negotiating teams will then be able to devote more time to aircraft and helicopters, the main stumbling blocks in the way of an agreement.

There remains some scepticism that an agreement on aircraft and helicopters will be possible in time for a treaty to be signed by the end of the year. In her statement this week on her talks with President Gorbachev, the prime minister told the House of Commons: "It is possible that aircraft may not be dealt with in the first round."

The imminent agreement on armaments has nevertheless given new hope to the negotiators that some of the main elements of a treaty are now about to be agreed. If the plenary meeting approves the compromises, which were first suggested at the talks between James Baker, the US Secretary of State, and Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, in Moscow, and followed up at the Washington summit, the deal on armaments will, in outline, be:

On tanks, which are to be limited to 20,000 on each side, Moscow has agreed that unladen weights should be the determining factor. The Soviet negotiators previously had

insisted that a tank's weight should include everything on board, such as personnel, fuel and ammunition. The West, in turn, has compromised by agreeing that a battle tank should weigh at least 16.5 tonnes, whether tracked or wheeled. The West had wanted 13 tonnes for tracked vehicles and 20 tonnes for those with wheels.

The main concern of the Soviet Union had been to exclude from the tank classification its BMP3 armoured vehicle. The French are also pleased because they wanted to exclude their AMX-10RC reconnaissance vehicle.

On armoured combat vehicles, which are to be limited to 30,000 on each side, a complex series of sub-limits have been drawn up. For example, there will be a ceiling of 18,000 armoured infantry fighting vehicles and 1,500 heavy-armoured vehicles. The West wanted a lower figure for infantry fighting vehicles, but Moscow would not yield.

On artillery, agreement was reached last year on the definition. It embraces everything with a calibre greater than 100mm. There is still some haggling over ceilings. The West wants the limit to be 16,500, the East, 20,000. Nato recently re-counted all the artillery deployed in the area to be covered by a CFE Treaty, from the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains, and arrived at 18,000.

"So we told the Warsaw Pact negotiators that there was not much point in fixing the ceiling at a level that was higher than Nato's present total," an official said.

As the sun again came out, several of the group ventured out. They sported Mohican hairstyles, Sex Pistol badges and the symbols of Bulgaria's main opposition group, the Union of Democratic Forces. They are unhappy that the Union has dissociated itself from them. "There would be hundreds of thousands of people out here if they supported us," they complained.

Inside the university a different class of protest was in progress. Several hundred students staging a sit-in were chanting, singing, lounging and studying throughout the building.

In a rather elegant lecture hall Albena Lutsamova was baby-sitting Irene, aged eight months. Both intended staying overnight. Miss Lutsamova said: "We must be united. We will stay here until all the cases of electoral fraud are uncovered and those guilty are brought to justice."

As much as the students talked about unity, they made it clear that it did not extend to the protesters outside. "Their aims are the same as ours, but blocking the traffic will not do any of us any good," Nikolai Tonchev said.

At the headquarters of the Union of Democratic Forces, the leadership has been grappling with the problem of how to respond to the student protests.

Evailo Trifanov, a senior member of the movement, said: "We support the university students but condemn the people in the street. Their numbers include provocateurs and they are working against the interests of the union. We condemn them. They should let the traffic flow again."

Paths of protest divide in Sofia

FROM TIM JUDAH
IN SOFIA

WITH a thunderstorm raging above, 15 people crowded into a makeshift shelter-cum-barricade that is blocking the entrance to Marshal Tolstik Boulevard in front of Sofia university.

Irene Doneva, wearing a black-and-red flag on her head, explained that it was the banner of the newly refounded Bulgarian Anarchist Federation. She and her friends had decided to paralyse traffic in central Sofia in protest at "the fraud and manipulations that characterised last Sunday's elections."

What do anarchists and blocking traffic have to do with alleged electoral malpractices? Miss Doneva looked puzzled. "Because every normal person prefers more freedom. It is impossible to live under Bolshevism," she said.

A young man entered wearing a home-made badge decorated with the symbol of the Reader-Meinhof Gang, the West German terrorist group of the 1970s. Surely the Reader-Meinhof Gang was fighting for communism, which these anarchists profess to despise? "No, they were not," the man replied. "They were fighting for liberty — however, their violent methods were unsuitable, they are not our methods."

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Founding father of Civic Forum bows out

FROM PETER GREEN IN PRAGUE

JAN Urban, the chairman of Civic Forum, the pro-democracy coalition that brought an end to 42 years of Communist rule in Czechoslovakia, has retired from politics, the independent newspaper *Lidove Noviny* reported yesterday.

The announcement was expected and Mr Urban said: "I said I wanted to leave back in December. I only stayed to help overcome the obstacles caused by the quick departure of many people." Mr Urban added that he left partly because he "did not want to slip into tactical politics" as negotiations over forming a new government began.

Nevertheless, he participated in talks on Tuesday about the formation of the new government, Jana Rysnikova, the spokeswoman for

Civic Forum, said yesterday. Last weekend Czechoslovakia held its first free parliamentary elections for 44 years when 22 parties competed, and Civic Forum emerged the clear winner, with

more than 46 per cent of the vote, and the majority of the seats in parliament. Commenting on last Saturday's election results Mr Urban said: "I feel a big part of my life is ending. It is only today

that I feel I can finally stop being a dissident." From November 17 until the elections he has had only half a day of rest.

A participant in the November 17 demonstration whose brutal repression sparked the Velvet Revolution, Mr Urban was a founding father of Civic Forum in the circle closest to President Havel. "He did everything from drafting manifestos and dealing with the Slovaks to pure organisation," a close friend said.

As a dissident of long standing who never joined the Communist Party, Mr Urban was particularly important as a moral figure who was not Mr Havel but who could take decisions. Urban's retirement may also be seen as part of a broader Civic Forum strategy.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK PARLIAMENT

Final seat allocations for both chambers of federal parliament, which have equal status and will usually meet in joint session.

	HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE	Czech section	Slovak section	Total
Civic Forum	87	50	—	83
Public against Violence	—	—	35	35
Communist	23	12	12	24
Christian Dem Union	20	7	—	20
Slovak National Soc	9	—	14	23
Slovak Communist Party	9	—	—	9
Consolidation	5	—	—	5

* Included in Civic Forum total



Children chipping out souvenirs of the Berlin Wall yesterday as its official demolition began. The ceremonial removal of Checkpoint Charlie, planned for today, has been briefly postponed

Form to P joins him

Form to P joins him

Eta kills colonel in street

Peking prom

Youth freed

Paper protes

Britons flee

Opium boas

Drugs blitz

Drugs blitz

Drugs blitz

Drugs blitz

Drugs blitz

Drugs blitz

Former aide to Pinochet joins call for him to quit

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN SANTIAGO

A FORMER senior presidential aide of Augusto Pinochet has joined the growing public demand for his resignation as commander-in-chief of Chile's armed forces, after the discovery of 20 bodies in a mass grave.

The former dictator is being accused of responsibility for the killing of the 20, whose mummified bodies were found in Pisagua, a fishing village on the edge of the Atacama desert.

Horacio Toro, head of the civil police, has joined the Chilean left and a number of retired generals in their efforts to remove General Pinochet. General Toro, a retired soldier, was appointed to the police post by President Patricio Aylwin when he assumed the office in March.

When asked on national television if General Pinochet should resign for any indirect responsibility for what occurred in Pisagua, General Toro said bluntly: "In my opinion, yes."

His view carries weight because he initially backed the coup that overthrew the left-wing government of Salvador Allende in 1973. General Toro was then a member of a special military committee advising General Pinochet.

More than 1,000 demonstrators marched through central Santiago on Tuesday, demanding General Pinochet's resignation. The national police, who in the past repressed such demonstrations, did not intervene.

The Pisagua grave site, 1,000 miles north of Santiago, has created a political storm forcing the general — who has maintained a silence over his role in the affair — on to the defensive and bringing him politically to his lowest point since the 1973 coup.

However, General Toro's

Eta kills colonel in street

Madrid — A retired army colonel who testified in several trials against members of the Basque separatist organisation Eta was shot dead by a young gunman in a street ambush in San Sebastian (Juan Carlos Gumucio writes).

Police identified the victim as Colonel José Lasanta Martínez, aged 71. He died instantly of head wounds caused by a single automatic pistol shot.

Investigators said the attack had all the indications of a revenge attack by the terrorists. The attacker fled on foot.

Peking promise

Peking — China promised to find jobs for all 40,000 graduates of Peking universities this year, a policy diplomats said was intended to win support from students who joined political protests last year. (Reuters)

Youth freed

Avignon — French police have released the last of six youths detained in connection with the desecration of a Jewish cemetery in the southern town of Carpentras in which a corpse was dragged from its grave. (Reuters)

Paper protest

Lagos — Nigerian newspaper owners, editors and journalists boycotted a meeting yesterday with the Information Minister, Tony Momoh in protest at a government arrest of journalists and the closing of newspapers. (Reuters)

Britons flee

Monrovia — Twenty Britons and their Liberian families left here for Sierra Leone in a road convoy as the diplomatic corps protested to the government of the beleaguered Liberian President Samuel Doe over continuing killings of Liberians and foreign nationals. (AFP)

Opium boast

Mae Sariang, Thailand — The heroin operation of the warlord Khun Sa has produced 2,200 tonnes of opium this year, most of which is being smuggled to the United States via Thailand, an aide claimed. (Reuters)

Drugs blitz

Madrid — Spanish police claim to have smashed a drug ring with connections with Colombia's Medellín cartel, arresting 18 suspects in what a spokesman described as the most important anti-drug operation in the country's history.

view has upset the government, which appears unwilling at this stage to provoke General Pinochet. Patricio Rojas, minister of defence, said on Tuesday his comments were "inconvenient".

The controversy has so far not seriously threatened General Pinochet's position and he continues to enjoy the backing of the armed forces. Admiral Martínez Busch, head of the navy, said that "to analyse Pisagua one has to consider that in 1973 Chile was on the verge of a civil war".

The army has not yet stated its position on the 20 bodies, mostly political opponents of the Pinochet regime which ruled Chile with an iron grip from 1973 to March this year.

The Pisagua discovery is particularly significant because the bodies were perfectly preserved in the dry desert climate.

Their executioners had tried without success to destroy the corpses by spreading lime over them. Relatives said the victims' features were discernible and identification had been easy. Even the colour and texture of their clothes were preserved.

By yesterday 12 of the identified bodies had been handed over to relatives. The government formally requested the Chilean armed forces to co-operate with tribunals investigating the killings.

The Supreme Court appointed Judge Hernán Sánchez to investigate the grave site. He has said he will call some of the military officers involved in the killings to testify.

Earlier this week, Señor Rojas had separate meetings with General Pinochet, Admiral Busch, and Gabriel Ormachea, inspector-general of the national police. Señor Rojas asked them to inform the government on the location of more mass graves.

In a move that undermined the government's caution on the human rights issue, Señor Rojas waited 24 hours before revealing the contents of his meeting with the military officials.

The government's line has been to let the courts decide the fate of army officers involved in the Pisagua killings.

Two of those officers are General Carlos Forestier, head of the army's 6th Division, quartered in Iquique, and Mario Acuña, an army judge who sentenced many of the victims to death in Pisagua.

Enrique Krauss, the minister of internal affairs, said the government "wants to know the truth which will eventually have to be deposited in courts".

The government has nevertheless offered to foot the cost of building a mausoleum in Santiago's main public cemetery and is considering declaring a day of national mourning in honour of the 20 victims, who included six people arrested on charges of drug dealing and had supposedly been set free by military tribunals.

The tribunals summarily condemned the victims to death by firing squad for subversion or attempted escape. Relatives and Santiago human rights organisations say the charges had been fabricated. More than 30 people were executed by firing squads in Pisagua in 1973 and 1974.



Happy returns: President Bush, with Carol Vander Jagt, the wife of a Michigan congressman, applauding the entertainers at a Republican fund-raising event in Washington who marked his 65th birthday with a song

Sri Lanka ceasefire in tatters

FROM VUTHA YAPA IN COLOMBO

FIGHTING continued between the security forces and the rebel Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in the Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka yesterday as reports came in that policemen had been massacred.

Despite a ceasefire called for noon after talks between Shabul Hameed, the justice minister, and leaders of the Tigers in Jaffna on Tuesday, the fighting intensified. The government is to send in up to 3,000 reinforcements.

Of the 600 policemen captured by the Tigers in Eastern province, 133 have been killed, security sources were reported to have said. The newspaper *Dinawana* yesterday quoted an injured sub-inspector at the Kalmunai police station as saying: "About 300 of us from Kalmunai and Akkaraipattu were taken to a jungle near Thirukovil by the Tigers on June 12. They told us to stand in a line and then they shot us."

The officer said he ran into the jungle amid the gunfire and cries of "Don't shoot" from the policemen. He reached a village from which he was taken to hospital and then flown to Kandy for an emergency operation. There was no confirmation of the report in Colombo.

More police stations in the Northern and Eastern provinces were taken over by the Tigers yesterday, some after fierce fighting. "Seventeen police stations are now controlled by the Tigers," a security source said. Three army camps were still under attack. The fate of 24 of the Sinhala community taken off a train near Batticaloa is unknown.

Mandela appeal for EC sanctions to remain

FROM MICHAEL BINYON IN STRASBOURG

NELSON Mandela yesterday appealed to the European Parliament to persuade European Community leaders not to lift sanctions at their forthcoming Dublin summit.

The deputy leader of the African National Congress, accepting to warm applause the parliament's Sakharov Prize awarded to him in jail in 1988, said lifting sanctions now would be a step backwards, slowing the momentum of negotiations and taking pressure off South African whites to accept change.

He said at a press conference that even a partial removal of sanctions would be a catastrophe and would be seen by the people of South Africa as a "stab in the back". He had found full sympathy for his struggle from all the leaders he had so far met on his European tour — though he will not meet Mrs Thatcher in London until next month, after the Dublin summit. Sanctions will be discussed by EC foreign ministers in Luxembourg on Monday, and at the summit. Despite British and Portuguese pressure for a partial relaxation soon, Mr Mandela was confident that community leaders would maintain them.

He also appealed to the parliament and the community to give direct financial aid to the ANC while also increasing funds given since 1986 to the victims of apartheid. Huge sums were needed to re-establish the ANC as a legal organisation, able to negotiate. There was otherwise little chance of success for the peace process. Money was also vital to help the tens of thousands of South African exiles return.

Mr Mandela hinted he was under strong pressure to take a

more militant line. He said the ANC had a right to respond with violence to violent racial oppression. It could not disarm as long as black and white racial groups roamed the country killing people.

He was generous in his praise of President de Klerk and his colleagues in the National party, whom he called men and women of integrity. "We believe that they speak honestly when they seek an end to the apartheid system. We are of the view that they are ready to honour all agreements they enter into. We are therefore prepared to work with them to arrive at a just and lasting negotiated solution." He said that the ANC was even talking to right-wing white groups to persuade them to soften their opposition to Mr de Klerk.

Mr Mandela, preaching a gospel of reconciliation to the Strasbourg assembly, said: "As we watched the starting eyes of the oppressors and the torturers, year in and year out, and felt the pain of their cruelty, year in and year out, we understood that we could not end the nightmare by

surrendering ourselves to the passion of hatred and the spirit of vengeance and retribution. We understood that to succumb to these elemental instincts, we would turn ourselves into a new cabal of oppressors."

● *Vote deal:* A French-inspired package deal, which would confirm Strasbourg as the permanent venue for the European Parliament's plenary sessions and break the deadlock on the sites of new European agencies, is being canvassed as a way of defusing the growing divisions between the big and small members of the community.

Commission sources said the deal involves Luxembourg dropping its claim to host the parliament and being promised in return that Eurofed, the new central bank to administer economic and monetary union, would be set up in the grand duchy.

All 2,000 officials of the parliament's secretariat would leave Luxembourg and move to Brussels, the working headquarters of the parliament when it is not in plenary session.

Blacks set pace of change in South

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

BLACK American politicians continued a run of breakthroughs in states of the old Confederacy this week which is threatening to marginalise the Rev Jesse Jackson, the pre-eminent black of the 1980s.

On Tuesday, Theo Mitchell became the first black ever to secure a key party's nomination for a statewide office in South Carolina, handsomely winning the Democratic nomination for governor.

In Arkansas a black trounced a Ku Klux Klan supporter in another significant victory.

Last week in North Carolina Harvey Gantt became the first black Democrat to be nominated for the senate in any state. In November Douglas Wilder of Virginia, a grandson of slaves, became the first elected black governor in the United States and — outside the South — David Dinkins the first black mayor of New York.

The five men broadly represent a breed of black politician which has long been overshadowed by Mr Jackson's fiery left-wing style but whose relative moderation is now seen as a far more likely route to electoral success.

Unlike Mr Jackson, they have, with one exception, served time in lesser public offices. They have generally played down racial issues and espoused mainstream policies to win the essential support of whites in statewide races.

Only in Tuesday's Arkansas run-off for the Republican nomination for lieutenant-governor was race overtly an issue, and that was because one of the candidates, Ralph Forbes, was a self-styled "white supremacist" who told a local newspaper last week-end that white Christian Americans were "the true lost tribe of Israel" and that the sight of an interracial couple "turns my stomach".

Mr Forbes, an evangelist with the Sword of the Lord Good News Ministries, surprised his state Republican party by winning 46 per cent of the vote in the primary last month, just four points short of the outright majority he needed.

He was subsequently disowned by most leading Arkansas Republicans and Kenneth Harris, a black businessman, trounced him on Tuesday, winning around 86 per cent of the vote.

"The world has learnt today that the people of Arkansas are ready to change their image and reshape her future," said Mr Harris, only the second black ever nominated for one of the state's top offices. "We have finally rejected the old tactics of the Ku Klux Klan and the neo-Nazis' efforts to deceive the public."

In South Carolina Mr Mitchell, a state legislator for 16 years, defeated his white opponent, state senator Ernest Passalacqua, with about 60 per cent of the vote.

'Jogger trial' stirs race hatred

FROM CHARLES BREMER IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK embarks on another of its emotional super-trials today when the case of the Central Park jogger reaches court, 14 months since the rape of the white woman banker inflamed the black-white antagonism which has come to plague daily life in America's biggest city.

Three black youths, aged 15 to 16, are accused of the gang rape and attempted murder of the woman, aged 29, who was left near death and with permanent brain damage in the Central Park undergrowth. Three more will be tried later.

The brutality of the "wilding" attack horrified the country and symbolised for much of white America what it sees as a new barbarism emerging from the urban under-class. Many blacks complained of white hysteria and depicted the six arrested youths as victims of hypocrisy.

The more extreme New York "community activists", such as the Rev Al Sharpton, have alleged that the affair may have been partly fictional. Proof, they say, is the jogger's near-complete recovery after doctors' initial prognoses that she would remain a cripple for life. The jogger, whose name is being withheld by the mainstream media but reported by black newspapers, may even have been attacked by her boyfriend, say some activists.

Such allegations have ensured that the case will be played out in the circus-like atmosphere which surrounded the half-dozen racial violence trials of the past three years, from the "subway gunman" in 1987 to the Bensonhurst killing. That trial ended last month with the conviction of a white youth for the murder of a black in Brooklyn last summer. He received a 32-year sentence this week, and a second white was jailed for five years for riot.

Lawyers for both sides today begin testing the racial views of some 500 candidates for the jury.

Within two weeks Yusef Salaam, Raymond Santana and Antron McCray will take their seats at the defence table while their counsel argue that the police coerced them into confessing to the crime and describing the actions of their alleged accomplices. About 50 witnesses are to be called, and the trial is expected to last two months.

The alleged confessions, videotaped in the case of two of the three defendants, are the core of the prosecution case. In them the youths, with their parents at their side, are asked repeatedly whether their admissions are voluntary.

They say that this is the case and provide lurid detail of the attack, which was the third of a gang of about 30 youths had carried out on whites in the park on the night of April 19.

The defence lawyers say they will prove that the police terrorised the youths into making false confessions.

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LET IT THROUGH THE TIMES

Moulding a Pax Europa

Bruce Kent

Vernon Bogdanor was right to say on this page (June 5) that in forming foreign policy, a democracy needs an educated public "which can understand and endorse fundamental assumptions. The debate must cease to be closed."

For the past ten years Britain has had an educated public which understands the fundamental foreign policy and defence assumptions of those in power yet refuses to endorse them. Slogans have been exchanged, but there has been no real debate. Those in power have not been interested, for instance, in the European Nuclear Disarmament Appeal of 1980, which called for much of what is happening in Europe today.

The present discussion about the future of Europe is in difficulty because of disagreement about fundamental assumptions. For instance, many see NATO not as an effective peace-keeping shield but as a symptom and contributing cause of the cold war. NATO enthusiasts, on the other hand, are looking around for a new enemy or role to justify the continuation of a military machine which has lost its *raison d'être*. Not that political changes have much altered NATO's military thinking. Flexible response remains the key, and there are plans for yet another generation of nuclear weapons, this time air-to-surface instruments called TASSs.

At one time official sources regularly suggested that while everyone wanted nuclear disarmament, some ways of achieving it were more prudent than others. That this was never true is now quite clear. Mrs Thatcher wants nuclear weapons "for the foreseeable future". Chancellor Kohl has labelled the call for a nuclear-free world a "Utopian demand", and those who propose it, including, presumably, President Gorbachev, "the great simplists". A British nuclear decision-maker is reported in the Oxford Research Group's contribution to *The Nuclear Mentality* as saying: "I'm arguing that we've got to try and make stable deterrence work for the rest of history." Because of these profound differences of perception, views about the future of Europe are also bound to be very different.

What amounts to a Copernican revolution is now going on in thinking about our relationships as human beings and with the planet, but it has yet to have its effect on the ways we think about defence and foreign affairs. In these matters, we are still in our national boxes.

Global problems are on the international agenda as never before. Ministers and their shadowy advisers about CFCs, population experts warn us of the consequences if the world's population doubles in the next 100 years.

The lessons of Chernobyl have yet to be digested: national sovereignty is irrelevant in the face of such a calamity. Every sixth-former knows that the solutions to international problems must be international.

No wonder there are those who do not accept that a rejigged NATO is the best that Europe can hope for. We would like to hear more about the United Nations, which has scarcely been mentioned in the recent flow of learned articles about the new Europe. Article 52 of its charter ought to cover the present European problems very neatly: "Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace..."

What might such a regional arrangement in Europe be like? Certainly not like NATO, which includes less than half of Europe and relies on nuclear deterrence, which itself appears to violate the paragraph in the charter which calls on UN members to refrain "from the threat... of force".

If there is to be a new Europe, the Helsinki Process on peace and co-operation must be institutionalised and expanded, with a spare seat kept for Albania. The institution onto which Helsinki could very well be grafted is the Council of Europe, which is already wider than NATO (it has 23 democratic member states, applications on the table from several East European countries, and provision for special guest status for other parliamentarians).

The question is how to achieve such a structure when one military bloc is already committed to becoming solely a political alliance, while the other is desperate to find a new function. Admiral Schmalzing of West Germany has long rejected the conventional wisdom. He has ten proposals, starting with the suggestion that as a prerequisite of German reunification, NATO and the Warsaw Pact should start negotiating a pan-European security system to replace both alliances by the end of 1997. He urges cuts in forces and reduced military budgets.

But will it happen? I remain sceptical. "Keep your hands off our bombs," screamed a national newspaper editorial the other day, when there was some suggestion that Mr Gorbachev might be interfering with Trident. Prospects for the non-proliferation treaty review conference in August are not good, and already Britain and America have voted against turning the partial test ban treaty into a comprehensive treaty.

In short, some people are much happier to believe that the sun goes round the earth, and they will probably stay in that mood for some time. The author is chairman of CND.

...and moreover

CLEMENT FREUD

When England and the Republic of Ireland performed their inconclusive political entreaty in Sardinia, I was in the Algarve licking my wounds, for our house was turned over last week by a discriminating burglar. Gone is the Hine Antique brassy - though he (she?) left the Courvoisier. Emma's best jewellery went; the thief did not bother with the bangles and the junk; as this is her second burglary in 12 weeks, she could become Burglar of the Year.

In the matter of footwear, the crook knew what it was all about: my American moonwalk trainers were taken; the Adidas remain in the cupboard. But he was catholic in his choice of hi-fi. Nothing is left except two speakers. Adieu short-wave radio, stereo, tape deck and Matthew's collection of compact discs. Should you encounter an upmarket drunk wearing size 10½ white exercise shoes, gold and pearl earrings, carrying a Sony portable nine-band wireless with automatic search button, the Inspector at Lagos police station would like to hear about it. The fact that the paintings stayed on the wall niggled a bit; I think some are rather good.

I bought a replacement radio, found the World Service frequency and on Monday evening ate an early dinner and settled down to listen to the match. The time signal went for 8pm. "Lillibulero" was played, and a man said "Here is the news", which meant that I should miss the first four minutes - possibly our first three goals. I learnt about trouble in Israel, Sri Lanka, Lithuania, Sierra Leone and Bulgaria. Who needs news when England is about to play? And then at 8.04 the announcer introduced a programme on Soviet philosophy. Around the world Englishmen and Irishmen sat glued to their sets for news of this first World Cup encounter involving their countrymen, and the BBC World Service presents in-depith Soviet philosophy.

Mentally composing a stiff letter to John Tusa at Bush House - should I sign it Yours ever, Clement, or Disgusted of Luz? - I locked doors and windows, switched on the man-eating albatross and drove to the Pirate Bar on the Beach Road,

earlier that day I had seen a poster announcing "Open until 4am. World Cup on TV."

The Pirate Bar holds about 50 people. More than 100 were crammed into the premises, standing, sitting, perching, squatting, kneeling and lying in front of the 26-inch set. Ninety per cent were English and politely enthusiastic about their team. A few were regular drinkers, impervious to TV, pacing themselves for an all-night siting, and a handful were passionately, vociferously pro the men from the Emerald Isle; these latter were led by an Irishman with a Birmingham accent in a green T-shirt and an ever-replenished pint mug.

I found a place immediately beneath the screen and lay down; had the picture been three-dimensional I would have been looking up the players' shorts. The commentary was in Portuguese, but words like Liniker and Barnes are understood by all. Every time Ireland got the ball the cheerleader shouted "Cascariño at the far post", and when a Scotsman came in he was met with "Viva Costa Rica". When England scored, his shouts out-performed the well-bred cheers of the English supporters marshalled by a man with suburban nose and girlfriend in a seriously competitive mini-skirt.

"Easy, easy," shouted the Irishman as his team came back into attack, and at half-time, there being no lemons, everyone except me and a seven-year-old boy abandoned by his parents lit cigarettes. I left, bought a bottle of quite outstanding local red wine called Adega Coop de Borta 1984, sat on a wall outside and gleamed what was happening on the field of play in Cagariño from the reaction of a roomful of British and Irish holidaymakers in front of a Japanese television set in a bar in the Algarve. Everyone remembers where they were when England and Ireland met in their opening match of the World Cup.

From what I have seen to date, the Jules Rimet Trophy will be a close-run thing between Colombia and Cameroon, but that assessment owes much to the quality of local TV reception and commentary in Portuguese, which I don't understand v. well.

Conor Cruise O'Brien considers Rafsanjani's 'pragmatism' in the light of the Rushdie affair

A leader not to do business with

There are many contexts in which Mrs Thatcher's remark last week that "we have the greatest respect for Islam" would be entirely appropriate. It would be so, for example, had she been talking about the glory of medieval Cordoba or about the contribution of Ibn Khaldun to the philosophy of history, or indeed about any aspect of the great Muslim contribution to the development of civilisation, in architecture, poetry, mathematics or science.

But she was not speaking in a historical context. She was talking about relations with a modern Muslim state, Iran, a country whose version of Islam claims universal jurisdiction, including the right of life and death over British subjects resident in Britain. Should a British prime minister express "the greatest respect for Islam" in that particular context?

Before suggesting an answer, I must, in fairness to Mrs Thatcher, quote the second part of her remark. For she added the qualification: "but obviously we cannot do anything to hinder freedom of speech in this country".

But the qualifier is inadequate.

It is not just freedom of speech that is at stake here, important though that is. It is also freedom to live. As the late Ayatollah Khomeini's *fatwa* of February 13 last year seems to have faded from the public mind, let me quote from it:

"I inform all zealous Muslims of the world that the author of the book entitled *The Satanic Verses* - which has been compiled, written and published in opposition to Islam, the Prophets and the Koran - and all those involved in its publication who were aware of its content, are sentenced to death. I call on all zealous Muslims to execute them quickly, wherever they may be found, so that no one else will dare to insult the Muslim sanctities. God willing, whoever is killed on this path is a martyr."

In addition, anyone who has access to the author of this book, but does not possess the power to execute him, should report him to the people so that he may be punished for his actions. May peace and the mercy of God and His blessings be with you."

The *fatwa* did not lapse with Khomeini's death. It was reaffirmed last month by Tehran's

current religious authorities. It is an integral - and a characteristic - part of resurgent Islam, and is taught and practised by contemporary Iran. Should we really be expressing "the greatest respect" for that?

There is a striking difference between Mrs Thatcher's response eight years ago to one form of aggression, from Argentina, and her current response to that from Iran. True, Argentinian aggression took the form of invasion, whereas the Iranian kind does not. But which is more dangerous, the physical occupation by alien forces of a distant, thinly populated group of islands or the assumption by an alien power of the right to sentence and execute British subjects on British soil?

Mrs Thatcher met the first form of aggression with the Task Force. She is meeting the second with assurances of "the greatest respect". Can the Iron Lady be suffering from metal fatigue?

Mrs Thatcher is not alone, of course. The kowtowing started with the Foreign Office. One week after the *fatwa*, Sir Geoffrey Howe, then foreign secretary, said there could be no normal relations with

Iran until it "renounced the use or threat of violence against citizens of other countries". This firm stand lasted barely a month. Tehran did not renounce the use or threat of violence; the *fatwa* stood. But on March 22, 1989, William Waldegrave, Foreign Office minister of state, announced: "Britain is not in conflict with Iran." Mrs Thatcher's government had swallowed the *fatwa*.

The rationale behind the kowtowing is that the "pragmatists", headed by the amiable President Rafsanjani, are slowly gaining ground in Tehran. Defiant noises from the West help them against the hardliners. So let's all pretend that the *fatwa* does not exist.

There are some flaws in that scenario. For one thing, Iranian "pragmatists" are not quite such reassuring figures as one is led to believe. Rafsanjani was Speaker of the Iranian parliament when the *fatwa* was announced, and he seems to have felt that his previous overtures to the West might make him suspect. So when money was being raised in Iran for the pious purpose of having Salman Rushdie and others mur-

dered in Britain, he called on the religious leader of his eponymous home town, Rafsanjani, for help: the town raised 200 million rials (nearly £1.7 million) to offer Rushdie's executioner. Rafsanjani thereby showed himself to be pragmatic, rather than fanatical. But Iranian pragmatism can have results which, as in this case, are indistinguishable from those of fanaticism.

The game which Tehran is playing with London and other Western capitals is a sophisticated form of "nice cop, tough cop". Some of the tough cops hold hostages. The nice cop is "influence" with the tough ones and gets a couple of hostages released. But that exhausts his influence, for the time being. If it is to be restored, there must be a show of "goodwill" from the West. One acceptable form is deference to Islam. The required level of deference is high, although Britain seems prepared to comply.

If this is the case, the consequences for freedom of expression will be serious. Even moderately worded criticism such as that contained in this article might become unpublishable.

Only tortured minds can perpetrate such infamy

You will have read of the attempted murder of Mrs Margaret Baskerville, who is employed at the Porton Down chemical and biological research centre, and of the similar attempt on the life of Dr Patrick Headley. Gangs of Single Issue Fanatics have long been in the habit of sending threats to such people; it is worth pointing out that Mrs Baskerville's work is devoted exclusively to looking after animals, and that Dr Headley's involves studying the reactions of sheep.

The Times report of the incidents included a list of the crimes committed by the Animal Liberation Front and other such organisations. I think it worth repeating. Early in 1988, Professor Ian Glynn of Cambridge, who was thought (erroneously) to be involved in animal experiments, was sent a bomb in the post; fortunately it did not go off. Towards the end of that year, five stores of the House of Fraser group, which sold furs, were firebombed. Shortly afterwards, a firebomb destroyed a bookshop & Jones store; it, too, sold furs. In April 1989, a gang of these criminals, carrying guns, entered a London fur shop and set off smoke-bombs. Soon after that, three McDonald's restaurants (which do not serve fur coats, but do sell meat products) were firebombed. At Bristol University recently a substantial bomb went off, causing considerable damage but no injuries.

The nearest to murder the gangs have come, then, are the attacks on Mrs Baskerville and Dr Headley. Years ago, I wrote here that "Someone will die, and die badly, if these people are not stopped"; I am as surprised as I am glad that my prophecy has not yet been fulfilled, but what has happened must now mean that it cannot be long before I claim my melancholy prize.

To say that these people are mad is true, but does not bring understanding any closer. What terrible urge, torturing them day and night, leads from their false claim that they love animals to the reality of their hatred of human beings? For, after all, there are many bodies which work selflessly and successfully to protect and succour animals, notably the RSPCA and the Blue Cross.

Diplomatic cat and house

The Indian government's patience and negotiating power are being tested to the limit in its attempt to keep 9 Kensington Palace Gardens as the home of its high commissioner to London. The 40-year lease, signed shortly after Indian independence, has expired, and the Crown Estate Commissioners, who have a duty to seek a commercial return, are said to be asking £20 million to renew it. The Commissioners will not confirm the figure - "negotiations are held in confidence between the two parties involved" - but the Indians say it is well out of their price range. After only seven weeks in the Victorian building, the new high commissioner, Kuldip Nayar - a former Delhi correspondent of *The Times* who had been jailed during the Indira Gandhi emergency - says: "An astronomical figure has been mentioned. I'm not angry, just disappointed."

But the Indian government has no intention of being priced out of the market without a fight and has hit back with a weapon of its own. The 30-year lease of the British residence at 2 Rajaji (formerly King George Avenue) in Delhi has also just expired, and our high commissioner there is negotiating with the Indian ministry of urban development for a renewal. The unofficial word from Delhi is that if the Indian government is charged £20 million for its high commissioner to live in Kensington Palace Gardens, it will cost Britain the same for our man to stay in Rajaji.



Bernard Levin finds no logic in the animal liberation bomb attacks, and believes that worse is on the way

Although often seeing reports of dreadful cruelty to animals, the staff of those organisations are not driven to set fire even to the perpetrators, let alone to scientists who may use animals in their work under anaesthetic, and much less still someone like Mrs Baskerville, whose sole job is to tend the animals in her care.

Yet the bombs were real ones, and the perpetrators knew that they were lethal; both victims are lucky to be alive, as is the baby who was injured. Some of my readers may have jibbed when I said, a paragraph back, that the claim by these murderous fanatics to love animals is false; but how can they have sympathetic feelings for any sentient creature if they can, carefully, skillfully and with malice aforethought, set out to murder human beings?

Until a few years ago, these evil men and women insisted that they took care to ensure, when they were proposing to commit arson, that there would be nobody on the target premises. The claim was, and must have been, false; although nobody was killed in the earlier actions, it was by good luck more than judgment. (How do you ensure, if you are setting a building on fire, that there is no nightwatchman on the premises?)

They were unlikely to search the place until they found him, and then ask him politely to leave and to forget what they looked like, before setting the fire-train. I still, no one was killed. Let us give thanks and move on.

Move on, that is, to the present. There was no suggestion that Mrs Baskerville or Dr Headley was a central player in a dry run: firecrackers to show that the bombers were in earnest and next time would go all the way. No care was taken to see that though the cars were destroyed the occupants were not; nor was there any warning ("You have four minutes to love animals is false; but how can they have sympathetic feelings for any sentient creature if they can, carefully, skillfully and with malice aforethought, set out to murder human beings?").

The stakes, evidently, are now much higher. Nor should we comfort ourselves with the belief that the murderous ones are a splinter group, and the main bodies, though criminal, not actually homicidal. Gresham's Law will see to that; if there is one charge these people cannot bear it is the charge that they are, or are going, soft. One murmur of "Wimp!" from the breakwaters will have the parent body seeking victims to kill, and for good measure the children, relations and friends of the victims.

Where have we got to? How have we bred a race of people imbued as deeply as Hitler with the belief that they can do anything - anything - in furtherance of their unquestioned ends? That "unquestioned" is important; these people shut and locked their minds years ago. (So did the more fanatical Greens, though their fringe extremists do not - as yet - use violence, let alone murder.) But that, after all, is why they are called Single Issue Fanatics.

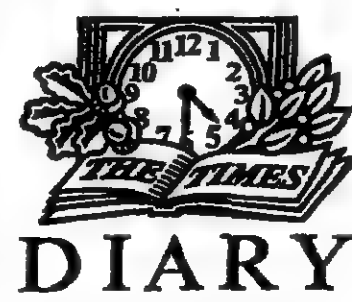
Most people who think at all hold some beliefs very strongly, even passionately. Some of these beliefs (I am obviously leaving out the ones which are consciously devised to involve harm to others) are weird, and to many of us even distasteful. But however *outré*, there is an almost perfect test for the nature of the idea. Is it held, however strongly, alone, or do other beliefs, widely shared or at least familiar, accompany it? If it is without rival claims on the holder's attention, we have a potential Single Issue Fanatic, even though the belief in itself may be entirely harmless.

Monomania is neither a joke nor a metaphor; it is a real condition, and a lot of people suffer from it, including all the Single

Issue Fanatics. To become a Single Issue Fanatic, no more is needed than, first, an issue, and second - because what the issue says is of course true - a compulsion to make clear that everybody must share it. Why should anyone object to that? The truth is known; those who continue to deny it must therefore be enemies of the truth; on enemies of the truth, the most severe penalties may be imposed. And a corollary: if the most severe penalties may be imposed upon the enemies of the truth, they must be imposed upon them. Whence these two bombs.

Chesterton again: "When men cease to believe in God they will not believe in nothing, they will believe in anything." Has not that come true millions of times in the life of those no more than middle-aged? The other day I was reading, in a respectable publication, a vindication of Pol Pot; reasoned, passionless, offering only mild rebukes to those who had said unkind things about him.

In America there are historians, taken seriously, who say that Stalin killed no more than a few thousands or even hundreds. Not long ago I was telling the story of those who deny that the Holocaust happened. Are you really surprised at that when an innocent man and woman escape by inches from being murdered, because she looks after animals which might be used in research and he holds converse with sheep?



DIARY

the celebrations afterwards and drank to the fall of the Ceausescu in tumblers of silvovitz. When he woke the following day, he was told he had made such an impression with his stirring cries for freedom and democracy that the villagers had elected him mayor. Pleasure at the honour swiftly evaporated with visions of a late-night visit by members of the outlawed Securitate. However, two days later he was relieved of the job - "the fact he could not speak a word of Romanian did not help his cause," says Bethell - and returned home vowing never to touch the hard stuff again... until the next time.

Shot from under him

It's all lies, says Sam Ormsby, SDP candidate in today's Brentwood council by-election. Left stranded by David Owen's announcement, he has rushed out an emergency leaflet declaring: "Reports in the press and on television that the SDP no longer exists are untrue." The party's Essex area executive has voted "unanimously to continue the fight for social democracy", says the leaflet. "Why vote for those who copy our ideas? Why

not vote for the original? We have a lot more to offer. Your vote for the SDP on June 14 will not be a wasted vote." One recipient of the leaflet, Richard Margrave, a Commons adviser to Labour's shadow cabinet, says: "The SDP must have set up a provisional wing in Essex."

● Lady Howe, wife of Sir Geoffrey, was anxious to dispel the notion of any family feud with the prime minister at a press conference this week. "We are great friends," she insisted. But one member of the family was less sure. While Lady Howe told how she had slept rough last week with cardboard city's down-and-outs as part of a charity stunt, her nine-year-old grandson asked loudly: "Was Mrs Thatcher there? It would have done her good."

House of Lord's

Cricket fans who fancy their own private entrance to Lord's should get in touch with London estate agents Lane Fox. There are, however, two drawbacks: they will need £500,000 to buy a house adjacent to the ground and must be full members of the MCC, for which there is now a 25-year waiting list. The house was once the home of Sir George (Gubby) Allen, who captained England in the 1930s and '40s, and its back garden has direct access to Lord's through a private door. Under the lease, MCC members have purchase preference, and the estate agents report many irate potential buyers who have even been refused a brochure because they do not sport the club's distinctive "egg and tomato" colours.

Who might buy the house? One

name that springs to mind is J. Paul Getty, a generous benefactor of cricket whose reclusive nature might be attracted by the idea of a private entrance to the ground. But a word of warning. The entrance is not part of the deeds, and should the MCC feel the property had fallen into the wrong hands there is nothing to prevent it bricking up the door, leaving the resident with the choice of queuing at the Grace Gates or shinning over the garden wall when nobody is looking.

By the back door

Eric Varley, the former Labour cabinet minister, was delighted to be elevated to the House of Lords last month as one of Neil Kinnock's working Labour peers. There was just one problem. He had fallen out of step with the party in the early 1980s as Labour lurched to the left, and three years ago allowed his party membership to lapse. What is more, his left-leaning local party in Chesterfield, where he resigned as MP in 1984 to be replaced by Tony Benn, was unlikely to look kindly at taking the deserter back. A solution was found: his membership was renewed by Labour's Waltham Road headquarters, by-passing the local party veto which the Chesterfield left was preparing to exercise. Headquarters staff were surprised, however, when they received Varley's completed renewal form. Instead of paying the full rate of £10, the former chairman of Coalite ticked the box claiming the special reduced membership rate of £3 on the grounds that his employment, as a company director, is only part-time.

ARUSS

...and moreover
CLEMENT FREUD
When England and the Republic of Ireland performed their inconclusive political entreaty in Sardinia, I was in the Algarve licking my wounds, for our house was turned over last week by a discriminating burglar. Gone is the Hine Antique brassy - though he (she?) left the Courvoisier. Emma's best jewellery went; the thief did not bother with the bangles and the junk; as this is her second burglary in 12 weeks, she could become Burglar of the Year.

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C. H. WILSON,
Foxhills, 70 Long Road,
Framingham Earl,
Norwich, Norfolk.
June 11.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 13: Mr Derek Andrews (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) was received by The Queen.

Mr Allan Ramsay was received in audience by Her Majesty The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Khartoum.

Mrs Ramsay was also received by Her Majesty.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended a reception in the Royal Albert Hall to mark the 50th Anniversary of General de Gaulle's call to the Free French and the 45th Anniversary of the founding of the Association des Français Libres.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by His Excellency the French Ambassador (Vicomte Luc de La Barre de Nanteuil) and General Jean Simon (President of the Association des Français Libres).

The Lady Farnham, the Right Hon Sir William Heseltine and Wing Commander David Walker, RAF were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the City and Guilds of London Institute, presented the 1990 Prince Philip Medal to Mr Stanley T. Balzer at Buckingham Palace.

His Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief of The Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Cameron), attended a Regimental Lunch at the Naval and Military Club, London W1.

Brigadier Clive Robertson was in attendance.

The Duchess of York, Patron of MacIntyre, visited MacIntyre, Mortmain and Co. in London.

Mrs John Floyd and Captain Alexander Baillie-Hamilton were in attendance.

The Prince Edward today opened the 1990 Grosvenor House Antiques Fair, the Antiques Dealers' Fair, at Grosvenor House Hotel, London.

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

The Princess Royal, President, Save the Children Fund, this morning opened the Save the Children Scottish National Sixth Form Conference on the Rights of the Child at the University of Stirling and was

received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Stirling and Falkirk (Lieutenant-Colonel James Stirling of Gordon).

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness, President, Save the Children Fund, visited the "Northumbrian Festival" at Alnwick Castle and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Northumberland (the Viscount Ridley).

The Princess Royal this evening attended an evening race meeting at Kempton Park in aid of the Home Farm Trust Development Trust.

Mrs Timothy Holderness-Roddam was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 13: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Reception given by the Association des Français Libres at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Lady Angela Oswald and Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, St were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 13: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, received Lieutenant Colonel Michael Davidson upon relinquishing command of the 10th (Volunteer) Battalion, and Lieutenant Colonel Philip Neame on assuming the appointment.

The Prince of Wales received Mr Stephen Plowden and Mr John Roberia.

The Prince of Wales gave a reception in aid of the Brodgate Appeal.

The Princess of Wales, Patron, Birthright, attended the Grosvenor House Antiques Fair Evening Preview, Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, W1.

Viscountess Campden, Lieutenant-Commander Patrick Jeppson and Mr Richard Armiter were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE RICHMOND PARK
June 13: Princess Alexandra, Patron of People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, this afternoon opened the new Head Office of the PDSA at Priory, Telford.

Afterwards Her Royal Highness, Patron of CARE for Mentally Handicapped People, visited CARE Inverbridge.

Princess Alexandra was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Shropshire (Mr John Dugdale).

Mr Peter Afa was in attendance.

Today's royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will take the Salute at Balmoral, Scotland, by the Massed Pipes and Drums and Bands of the Scottish Division on Horse Guards at 6.30. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Princess Royal, as Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment), Princess Margaret, as Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Argyll Regiment), and Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief of The King's Own Scottish Border, will also attend.

The Duke of Edinburgh will open the new building of the Royal Greenwich Observatory in Cambridge at 9.10.

The Prince of Wales, as President of the Prince's Youth Business Trust, will hold a reception at Grosvenor House, 14 Cleveland Row, SW1, at 6.15 for those involved with the trust's appeal; and, as Patron of Friends of Conservation, will attend a fundraising dinner at Claridge's hotel at 7.45.

The Princess of Wales will visit Swizzles Matlow sweet factory, New Mills, Derbyshire, at 11.25; will attend the Festival of Rose Queens, Whaley Bridge Marina at 12.15; open the headquarters of the Burton Mountain Rescue Team, Halstead, Dove Holes, at 1.20; visit Gamsley, Glossop, at 2.15; and will attend the Festival of Talents at Charlesworth Parish Church at 2.55.

The Duchess of York, as Patron of Action Research for the Crippled Child, will visit the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Bristol at 10.30.

The Princess Royal, as President of the Save the Children Fund, will open the fund's UK Department promotional event at the James Moir Hall, Grandville Street, Glasgow, at 10.00; and will attend the Annual Diseases Research Association's annual meeting at Moreton Research Institute, 408 Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh, at 1.05.

The Duke of Kent, as a Fellow of the Royal Society, will attend a formal admission at Carlton House Terrace at 4.25.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron of Ripon College, Cuddesdon, Oxford, will attend the formal opening and blessing of the new building by the Archbishop of Canterbury at 11.55.

Princess Alexandra will attend a reception at St James's Palace at 6.50 to mark the 40th anniversary of the Mental Health Act.

Princess Michael of Kent, as Patron of the Hyde Park Appeal, will attend a luncheon at Hyde Park Barracks at 12.30 in aid of the appeal.

Princess Michael of Kent will attend the Variety Club of Great Britain's 40th anniversary ladies' luncheon at the Savoy Hotel at 12.40; and, as Patron of Special Equipment and Aids for Living (SEQAL), will attend a reception at Trinity House at 6.30.

The Rev. Marcus J. Scemmon, vicar of St. Michael's, will officiate at the wedding of Mr. Michael Scemmon and Miss. Anne Scemmon, at St. Michael's, London, at 10.30.

The Rev. Geoffrey L. Rowe, vicar of St. Andrew's, will officiate at the wedding of Mr. Geoffrey Rowe and Miss. Jane Rowe, at St. Andrew's, London, at 10.30.

The Rev. Trevor H. Shannon, vicar of St. John's, will officiate at the wedding of Mr. Trevor Shannon and Miss. Jane Shannon, at St. John's, London, at 10.30.

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OBITUARIES

LORD O'NEILL OF THE MAINE

Lord O'Neill of the Maine, PC, who as Captain Terence O'Neill was Prime Minister of Northern Ireland from 1963 to 1969, has died aged 75 at his home in Lymington, Hampshire. He was born on September 10, 1914.

DURING his six years of office Terence O'Neill tried fruitfully to break "the chains of ancient hatred" between the Protestants and Roman Catholics of Northern Ireland through a progressive liberalisation programme. At a most inopportune time for such an attempt he made noble efforts to bridge the gap between the two communities in Ulster, and between north and south of Ireland as a whole. But his reform programme was hampered by the personal animosities within his own party, and he never succeeded in changing deeply ingrained Unionist political attitudes. The fact was that as a man coming from an ancient aristocratic family he did not understand the Protestant working class, and the mind of the Catholic working class remained a complete mystery to him. Thus his political judgment and timing were faulted by his critics time and again, which led to a series of leadership crises after the civil rights campaign of October 1968. These attacks on his position he met head-on; a five-point liberalisation programme was announced in November, but it failed to stem the campaign, bringing Ulster to the brink of chaos the next month.

The divisions in O'Neill's own party were accentuated by the resignations of cabinet ministers and backbench demands for a new leader. O'Neill, undaunted, called a snap general election in February 1969, but it failed to establish his personal authority. Indeed, in his own constituency, Bannside, he was almost beaten by the Rev Ian Paisley in the first contested election he had faced for 23 years.

Nevertheless he pursued a policy of commitment to the principle of one man one vote in municipal elections which had been the main cry of the civil rights leaders, and he even won a narrow victory for his Party's endorsement of this. But Major James Chichester-Clark, then agriculture minister, resigned with the warning that it might encourage militant Protestants even to bloodshed. Miss Bernadette Devlin, newly returned to Westminster as the MP for Mid-Ulster, was to speak of Northern Ireland being on the brink of civil war. In the end O'Neill was forced to resign in the face of Unionist resistance to his policies, and was succeeded in the premiership by Major Chichester-Clark.

O'Neill was to hope that a new leader would have a better chance of carrying out the work he had begun, and left as his political testament his pre-election declaration to equality and justice made in February 1969. In his handling of the violent conflicts in Ulster he had displayed a statesmanlike nerve and a capacity for calm moderation in reconciling conflicting political demands. In the end his brave efforts were to be brought to little by the crescendo of dividing forces. Westminster pressed and continued to press for the hastening of constitutional reforms, with the implication of economic sanctions.

At Stormont there were those who advocated Ulster's independence while others in the Republic demanded a united Ireland. O'Neill's meetings with the then Irish prime minister Sean Lemass in 1965 brought limited co-operation in certain

spheres but was considered an unforgivable offence by militant Protestants. The poverty and housing allocations in Londonderry brought a vigorous and vehemently pursued civil rights campaign; O'Neill would not bow to extremists on either side; he once said "We do not intend to abdicate to a street rabble or bow the knee to a collection of street thugs" — but with the sabotage of public installations he had to fall back on the use of British troops to maintain civil order.

O'Neill's political style was that of a cultivated Whig aristocrat, mildly deprecating excess, passionate for compromise. His determination was demonstrated in his forging a policy of liberalisation. Although the civil rights movement was to regard it as a timorous, he conducted it in the face of pressures which would have broken any of his predecessors sooner.

He showed surprising toughness and skilled timing in putting down successive challenges to his personal power. Time and again he would prefer to meet and beat the backwoodsmen opposition within his party head-on rather than intrigue against it. Although he had to submit to the ritual vulgarities of the Orange Order, he refused to endorse its worst excesses. His manner was English, but his Irish antecedents were impeccable. He could trace his ancestry, through the female line, to the great Celtic aristocracy which ruled Ireland before the English. The recorded filiation of the royal family of Tara, of which the house of O'Neill is the most famous branch, is accepted by genealogists from about AD 360, making it the oldest traceable family in Europe.

O'Neill was the fourth prime minister of Northern Ireland, succeeding Lord Brookeborough in 1963. He entered the Northern Ireland parliament as Unionist member for



Bannside in 1946, was for several years a junior minister in the Ministry of Health and Local Government and later became chairman of Ways and Means. He became home affairs minister in April 1956, and finance minister in September of that year, a post he held until becoming prime minister.

Terence Marie O'Neill was born on September 10, 1914. His family had its roots deep in Ulster's history and had long represented Co Antrim in the parliaments of Westminster and Stormont. His father, Captain the Hon Arthur O'Neill, was member for Mid-Antrim at Westminster and was the first MP killed in the First World War. O'Neill's uncle, Lord Rathcavan, who succeeded Arthur O'Neill at Westminster, later became father of the House with a record of 35 years continuous service.

O'Neill spent much of his childhood in Abyssinia where his stepfather was the British consul. While he was there he acquired a fluency in French which was to prove a valuable asset during his service in the army and later as prime minister in his efforts to persuade European industrialists of the advantages of Northern Ireland as a growth area.

Educated at Eton, O'Neill was ADC to the governor of South Australia when war broke out. He then joined the Irish Guards. Both his brothers, Lord O'Neill and the Hon Brian O'Neill were killed.

Turning to politics after the war O'Neill won the Bannside seat in 1946 and shortly afterwards became parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Health and Local Government, under William Grant, who gave him special responsibility for housing at a time when the postwar problems were beginning to be tackled in earnest. O'Neill always regarded this as the most formative period of his political

career. From Grant he learnt the value of being on the spot and normally spent his whole working day at Stormont.

When Lord Brookeborough retired O'Neill, in the key post of finance, was a natural successor, but his selection as prime minister did not meet with spontaneous unanimity. Like Lord Brookeborough he represented the landed wing of the Unionist party which tended to be identified as being separate from the business and professional element. The seeds were planted of the challenge to his leadership which was to be made twice in the following three years. Less dramatically it led to the formulation of a more democratic procedure for the selection of future leaders which was embodied in a new code in 1967.

In the course of his parliamentary career O'Neill became the most forceful exponent of Ulster's need for self-help and his speeches reflected a forward and outward attitude which was lacking in those of his predecessors and contemporaries. The creation of a new image of Northern Ireland became his preoccupation on assuming the premiership. He inspired the Ulster Workers in towns throughout Britain, the receptions at Claridge's, the stepping up of industrial promotion campaigns and the visits of pressmen from Britain and the Continent. But he was quick to see that until some attempt was made to bring the two sections of the Northern Ireland community — Protestant and Roman Catholic — into harmony and cooperation, their full potential would not be realised.

There were, he also believed, some advantages to be gained by a less rigid approach in Northern Ireland's dealings with the Irish Republic. This brought about his historic meetings with Mr Sean Lemass in 1965. The two meetings from which all controversial matters were excluded, marked an advance in the affairs of Ireland, even if they were to come under the backlash of reaction both from within the Unionist party and from the more extreme Protestant Unionist elements outside it.

The celebrations of the 50th anniversary to mark the Dublin rising of 1916 passed off quietly but not without an increase in tensions in the community and some violence in the preceding months. Meanwhile the rumblings within the parliamentary Unionist party continued and culminated in a party meeting summoned after the prime minister had spoken of a conspiracy against him. The meeting lasted for seven hours during which O'Neill replied to nearly 40 speeches. Although he was given a unanimous vote of confidence, a rigid regard for traditional Unionist principles was built into his mandate to lead. So, too, was his caution in meeting Mr Lemass's successor, Mr Jack Lynch, which did not take place until December 1967, more than a year after Mr Lynch had assumed office.

Not long after his resignation O'Neill was made a life peer in 1970, and continued to speak on the problems of Northern Ireland in the House of Lords from time to time. He published *Ulster at the Crossroads*, a collection of speeches and writings, in 1969; and his autobiography in 1972. He was also a trustee of the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust.

O'Neill married Katherine Joan, younger daughter of W. L. Whitaker of Lymington, and the Hon Mrs Whitaker. He is survived by his wife and a son and daughter.

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He leaves his widow, Maureen, and a son and two daughters of a previous marriage.

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LORD PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE

Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede, Chief Opposition Whip in the House of Lords since 1982, died after a short illness yesterday aged 59. He was born on October 23, 1930.

LORD Ponsonby of Shulbrede, 3rd baron, was one of that rare breed, a hereditary peer on the Labour benches. He was very proud of his ancestors. A great grandfather had been private secretary to Queen Victoria and an uncle had performed in the same capacity for King George VI.

Born the son of the 2nd Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede and educated at Bryanston and Hertford College, Oxford, Thomas Arthur Ponsonby, universally known as Tom, began his political life in local government in London. He was a councillor of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea for nine years from 1956 before becoming an alderman. He was leader of the council's Labour group from 1968 to 1973, and later served as an alderman on the GLC. He stood unsuccessfully for Heston and Isleworth in the general election of 1959.

Very much a London figure and deeply involved in many aspects of the city's life, he was chairman, variously, of the London Tourist Board, the Greater London Citizen's Advice Bureau Service Ltd, and Age Concern Greater London.

As a Labour man his politics were of the moderate sort, though that is not to imply that he was not a man of strong convictions. He was a major figure in the Fabian Society and played an important advisory role in the formulation of new policies for the Labour party during its painful reconstruction period in the 1980s.

When he was an Opposition Whip from 1979, he also exerted considerable influence. He felt strongly about the House of Lords and the role he believed it could play, and was a great support to Lord Cledwyn, the leader of the Labour peers, in the continual struggle to get truly working peers in a representation traditionally outgrown something like four to one by the Conservatives. His own style as a Whip was more persuasive than one would have imagined from such a relaxed-sounding figure.

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MEDICAL BRIEFING

DR THOMAS STUTTAFORD

The benefits that bombers forget

Sir Frederick Treves, the London Hospital surgeon made famous by his operation on King Edward VII, and more recently as a character in the film *The Elephant Man*, abandoned his practice to lead a surgical team operating on the wounded soldiers in the Boer war. The basic principles for the treatment of penetrating shrapnel wounds he outlined 90 years ago in his book, *The Tale of a Field Hospital*, vary little from those which would have dictated the care which John Cuper, the 13-month-old Bristol boy injured in bomb attack by animal rights activists, would have received this week. The wound will have been explored and cleaned, so that any fragments of the exploding car or bomb casing which had been driven into the flesh on his back could be removed, together with tissue which had been devitalised during its embedding. Damaged blood supply will have been restored, if possible.

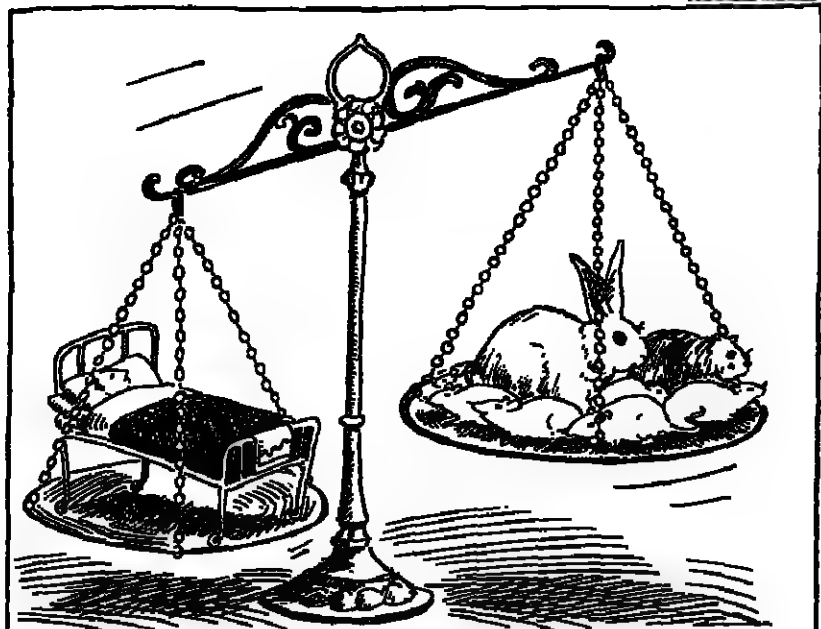
Sir Frederick worked in appalling surroundings; primitive, dirty, hot and with inadequate water. Not surprisingly, infection was rife and, however carefully he carried out debridement of the necrotic tissue in the wounds, many of his patients died. The organisms most dreaded after surgery are the anaerobic bacteria which flourish deep in the nooks and crannies of wounded tissue; these organisms are always

around in the normal gut. Anaerobic bacteria outnumber aerobic by 1,000 to one in the gut, and on the skin by 10 to one, so there is always an available supply of potentially contaminating organisms ready to colonise the wounds of anybody recovering from a traumatic injury.

John is fortunate that since Sir Frederick's day the scientific research which has produced the antibiotics to which he may still owe his life. He will not die miserably and painfully from gangrene, like the soldiers on the *veldt*.

John will not be the only patient in his ward whose life will be protected by animal-based research. Before the war even a simple operation such as an appendectomy had a mortality ten times that associated today with a coronary bypass. This is because the dread of post-operative infection has been removed. Fifty years ago, lobar pneumonia terrified families; now it is easily treated with the appropriate antibiotic. TB, which even after the war killed annually more than 20,000 people, most of them young, has been beaten, and polio is rarely seen in Britain; both diseases conquered as a consequence of animal-based research.

Children recover from leukaemia, young men from testicular tumours, Hodgkin's in any age group is safely treated and the old survive their heart



FRANCIS MORGAN

failure or bypasses, all as a result of recent research work.

The need for this research, as well as its shortcomings, is illustrated by the controversy over Corwin, the ICI drug designed to treat heart failure, which has apparently been prescribed too widely and for the wrong cases. It is thought that the drug can prove dangerous if given to patients with severe rather than mild heart failure. The magnitude of the trouble which can occur was not disclosed by animal studies and has only become apparent after its use for some time in clinical practice.

Even Mr Gorbachev survives only because of the research carried out by Banting and Best on their dogs — as do most if not all diabetics.

Animal lovers can be consoled that Rover, too, probably owes his life to research. Fifty years ago 40 per cent of puppies died from distemper.

Height of danger

When Captain Timothy Lancaster popped out through the windshield of his BAC 1-11 with the force of a cork from a champagne bottle, he was saved from death by his crew holding on to his ankles. The pilot grabbed, and later gripped, the metal window frame and the nose cone, but found the aerodynamic design of the aircraft made it difficult to hold on tightly. As at the time of the incident his aircraft was as high as a Himalayan peak, it is not surprising that he is reported to have suffered what is technically known as a cold injury, but is popularly referred to as frostbite, when the tissue damage is due to exposure to dry cold.

The extent of the damage which the cold would have caused will have depended on how long the exposure lasted. Fortunately, in Captain Lancaster's case it was only a comparatively short time, but the wind chill effect must have been considerable and a great deal of heat must have been lost by conduction through gripping the metal frame.

Tissue damage in cold injury is caused by changes in the blood supply, including the blockage of small vessels by slow moving, sludgy blood, and by

the destruction of the cells by freezing. Any damage to Captain Lancaster's extremities is likely to have been superficial. After a period when the hands were probably cold, white and hard they would have progressed through a blotchy, red, painful phase before recovering. They may be unduly sensitive to cold for the next few months. Fast re-heating is now considered the treatment of choice, ideally whirlpool baths at temperatures between 40 and 42°C (around 108°F), should be used.

Infected with holy enthusiasm

Next month, 20,000 British Muslims will join hundreds of thousands of other pilgrims who will converge on Jeddah for the annual *hajj*, the journey which all devout Muslims hope to make at least once during their life. Pilgrims will gather in Saudi Arabia, from India, Africa, the Far East and America. At no other time in the year is there a better opportunity for infections from the far corners of the earth to become mixed in a common pool before being spread around the globe by the pilgrims as they return to their own countries. In 1987, meningococcal bacterial meningitis of sero groups A and C was carried to Jeddah from the meningitis belt which spreads across Africa from the Gambia to northern Kenya and also covers northern India and Nepal. After the pilgrimage, cases were brought back to Bradford and the East End of London as well as other centres of British Muslim life. There are always occasional cases of meningitis sero groups A and C in the United Kingdom, but the British meningitis epidemics which have received publicity over the past few years are usually due to meningococcal meningitis sero group B. Whatever the sero group, meningococcal meningitis is a potential killer. Doctors fighting sero groups A

and C have an advantage, however, because there is a potent vaccination against them which provides more than 95 per cent protection.

Pilgrims are not the only travellers who need immunisation against meningitis A and C (and this year Saudi immigration officials will demand a certificate of vaccination), but all those who intend to visit Africa, whether their intention is to go on safari or merely to seek the sun. Students, too, who are planning to spend their pre-university gap wandering through northern India or Nepal should be vaccinated.

The injection is simple; one shot, half a millilitre only, given into the deeper subcutaneous tissue, or muscle, of the upper arm. It is safe, well tolerated by the elderly, but is not usually prescribed for pregnant women or children. It is available on the NHS. As with any injection there is a remote chance of an allergic reaction in susceptible people, and occasionally there is a local redness. More general symptoms of irritability, and a slight temperature, have been reported, but these are rare and pass without treatment in a couple of days. The injection, which has to be repeated every three years, offers no protection against meningococcal B meningitis, or that due to other bacteria or viruses.

Testing an optical illusion

Routine eye examinations — one of the most mundane forms of medical screening — have suddenly become controversial. The arguments centre on whether the introduction of a test fee has discouraged millions of people from going to the optician, including many who qualify for free testing. But are regular eye examinations really necessary, or simply a nice little earner for the optician?

Three surveys indicate that the public is, indeed, staying away since the introduction of the testing fee in April 1989, while another from the Department of Health makes the opposite claim. The department concedes that its survey, in which people were asked if their sight had been tested since Christmas, may have given an overestimate. It claims, however, that the results are significant even "in the unlikely event that the survey result is 50 per cent higher than the true figure".

Critics of the survey point out that people are notoriously vague about dates. "Patients will say they had their eyes tested about a year ago, and then I check the records and find it was 1983," says David Ruston, a London ophthalmic optician. The Association of Optometrists says the survey used "loose and confusing" wording, giving a distorted result.

Clive Stone, the chairman

Do optometrists encourage unnecessary eye tests simply to create business? Ann Kent investigates

of Dollond & Aitchison, Britain's biggest chain of opticians, says that he has had to lay off 900 people in the past 12 months. "It has been a painful period, and we are working our way through it. The government figures are incredible. To suggest that there is no decrease in the numbers having tests is simply irresponsible."

David Dickinson, the editor of the Consumers' Association publication *Which? Way to Health*, which conducted one of the surveys, believes the issue is much more than a numbers argument. "About one in 20 eye tests results in referral for medical investigation, in many cases for conditions like glaucoma, hypertension and diabetes. If fewer people are tested, then more disease will remain undetected. We think the government should bring back free eye tests for everyone or, failing that, introduce free tests for all pensioners."

Mr Dickinson is particularly concerned that in his survey two out of five people who were exempt from eye test charges believed they would have to pay. About 40 per cent of the public is exempt from such charges. They include those who are aged under 16; are under 19 and in full-time education; are on

family credit or income support; need complex lenses; have diabetes; have glaucoma or, if aged 40 or over, have a parent, brother, sister or child with glaucoma; are registered blind or partially sighted.

"Experience has shown that if you see everyone every two years you can pick up disease early enough to nip it in the bud," says Peter Bishop, a Hereford optician, who charges his patients £15 for an examination. "I referred someone to their doctor today with suspected hypertension after noticing a tiny haemorrhage in the eye, and we can also pick up the early signs of glaucoma and diabetes. People come to us for eye care first, and glasses may or may not follow on from that."

Many opticians believe the fee does not reflect the time and expertise that an eye test takes. According to Mr Stone, the £12.25 charged by the 600 Dollond & Aitchison shops is lower than it should be.

The public suspicion remains that, having carried out the test, opticians will want customers to change their spectacles. "There is a temptation for some opticians to order new glasses based on tiny changes in astigmatism (lens defects) which make little difference to the way people see," concedes Patrick

Trevor-Roper, a founder member of the International Academy of Ophthalmologists. "In fact, most adults with good sight don't need to have an eye test at all until they reach the reading difficulties of middle age. Most of the 15 per cent of adults with short sight will experience few changes in their refraction [sight] up to middle age. They will know when they need to change their spectacles because they will find they are not seeing so well."

Mr Ruston says patients vary greatly in what they want from spectacles. "Some are comfortable with their vision uncorrected, while others will not be happy unless given minor focusing problems are not right."

Calbert Phillips, professor of ophthalmology at the University of Edinburgh, believes that adults without problems do not need eye tests until they reach their mid-forties and encounter the reading difficulties that are common at that age. "From that time onwards they need eye tests every five or six years, and no more often than that," he says. "This is also often enough for the optician to check for conditions such as glaucoma. Short-sighted children need to be checked every year until they are 14 or so. Apart from that, people don't need to have their eyes checked every couple of years."

Michael Falcon, consultant ophthalmologist at St Thomas's Hospital, London, agrees. He says "I don't think there is any need for people under 40 to see an optician regularly."

Are glasses or contact lenses the only options for the truly short-sighted?

Specialists say that the simplest form of help, do-it-yourself exercises, is useless in the treatment of short sight, long sight and astigmatism because these are caused by irregularities in the eye shape, rather than muscular weakness. The reading difficulties experienced by people in their mid-forties are not muscular, either. They are caused when the crystalline lens behind the pupil begins to solidify.

Exercises to strengthen the eye muscles — such as focusing on a pencil held at arm's length and then brought close to the nose — can be used to treat people with normal sight who find it difficult to focus for long periods while reading or doing close work. They are also sometimes used to correct squints in children.

Laser surgery seems to offer some hope of avoiding spectacles or contact lenses by correcting the shape of the cornea, the transparent window at the front of the eye. Laser trials are under way at St Thomas's Hospital and in West Germany and the United States.

The operation, which takes only a few seconds, uses a laser to shave off a tiny section of the cornea, correcting the curvature of the eye. Because the technique is computer controlled, the possibility of human misjudgment is removed.

"So far the results look promising for the correction of myopia (short-sightedness)," says Professor John Marshall, of the Institute of Ophthalmology. "Later we hope to begin trials to correct astigmatism and long sight. I imagine that these laser techniques will begin to be offered in private practice early next year. Some NHS hospitals might also offer the operation ploughed back into the NHS."

Professor Phillips advises his patients against surgery. "The risks are not worth taking when the condition can be so easily corrected by simply wearing glasses."

Famous frames: a long, cool look from Marilyn Monroe in *How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*

A close-up on self help techniques

TEACHERS of the Bates method for treating poor sight claim that many people can improve their vision by their own efforts. The method, developed by the late Dr W.H. Bates, a New York ophthalmologist, holds that defects are caused by stress, which exerts physical strains on the eye's muscles and nerves.

Anthony Attenborough, a modern practitioner of the method, tries to teach simple ways of releasing the eyes from stress, "such as learning not to stare, and palming. This involves covering the eyes with the palms of the hand for ten minutes or so while listening to the radio or thinking of something pleasant. This stimulates pressure points surrounding the eye and makes use of the energy radiated by the hands."

Most teachers of the Bates method are based in southern England. Fees for one-to-one sessions are about £25 an hour.

Paul Cook, professor of laser technology at Brunel University, Uxbridge, believes there is some merit in Bates's theory. Professor Cook, president of the British Science and Technology Trust, designed the laser-based weapon system for the Tornado bomber. He has now invented a machine which can be hired for £85 a month, which he says improves vision by retraining tired eyes. "Many sight problems are caused by vi-

sual fatigue, especially among people spending long periods reading print or working at computer screens," he says. "When there is too much going on in front of the eyes, the brain puts up a barrier, and only the strongest signals come through."

He has patented the Bio-laser Spec machine, which uses a laser speckle pattern to re-educate the eyes. If short-sighted people look into the machine, the speckled pattern appears to move downwards. The greater the degree of myopia, the faster the speed. Long-sighted people see speckles that move upwards.

"You can learn a mental technique to slow the upward or downward movement, and get the eyes to do what your brain wants them to do," he says. "However, there is no point in using the machine if you are continuing to spend seven hours a day thrashing your eyes on the computer screen. Two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon should be the maximum time spent in front of a VDU."

Professor Cook says he has benefited from Bio-laser Spec. "I now have a weaker prescription for my glasses, and my general all-round vision is a lot better. This is something I am doing on my own, all the big guns in the opticians business are lined up against me."

"I DON'T TAKE TRANQUILLISERS I TAKE NATRACALM."

"IT HAD BEEN ONE OF THOSE WEEKS, AND IT WAS CERTAINLY PROVING TO BE ONE OF THOSE DAYS. NOTHING WAS GOING RIGHT, BUT I COPE, THANKS TO NATRACALM. TAKEN OVER A COUPLE OF DAYS WHEN YOU FEEL AS THOUGH THE WORLD'S DEFINITELY NOT ON YOUR SIDE, THEY HELP. THEY REALLY DO. SO NO, I DON'T TAKE TRANQUILLISERS. I TAKE NATRACALM."

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FICTION

Bookkeeping of sex in the red

Victoria
Glendinning on
the ultimate
male menopausal
bimbo fantasy

A TIME TO DANCE
By Melvyn Bragg
Hodder & Stoughton, £12.95

This is a novel about sex. No, it isn't. It's about sex and love; it's the two together, the letter-writing narrator says, that make life worth living. He is a retired bank manager, aged 54, who lives with his invalid wife in a detached house in a small Cumbrian town. He wears corduroy trousers and a green anorak bought in a sale. His hobbies are fell-walking, Lakeland literature, and local history.

This mild and respectable gent falls uncontrollably in love with an 18-year-old girl, a member of a lawless, rowdy local family. The novel consists of his long letter to her, going over their incongruous affair, charting its beginning, its crises of mistrust and crazed jealousy, and — this is the point — the sexual ecstasy that they have shared. Being a retired bank manager, he sets out what happened in terms of debits and credits, gains and losses — an audited balance sheet of passion. Love for him is an unlimited account, endless credit, an interest-free loan for life. But it isn't quite like that. Illicit love has destructiveness built in, and the outside world takes its revenge.

He writes down exactly what they do together — lying on a green anorak in the sexy hollows of the hills or in his two-year old Volvo — and how she looks, and what she says, while they are doing it. He records his pride and pleasure at discovering he is so brilliant at love-making. It may be a weakness in the novel that the third side of the triangle, his wife, comes into focus only two thirds of the way through, though this may be a deliberate reflection of the way obsession wipes out everyday life. It is definitely a weakness that the generous letter she writes to her husband, and a self-explanatory letter from the girl to her lover, seem written in the same voice and idiom as the bank manager's. There is only one fully realised person here, and it is he, through the girl reveals in detail a traumatised childhood — which made her particularly susceptible to a decent and kindly older man.



GLYNIS BOYD HART

Without this explanation, her ardour might seem unlikely.

But what does Melvyn Bragg think he's doing? On the face of it, this is the classic male-menopausal wish-fulfilment novel (greying, older man transformed by sensual sex with adoring bimbo), and as such a recipe for embarrassing disaster. No one can know that better than the author, so it is a brave undertaking. It's also more ambitious than a synopsis can suggest — and not a disaster. Around the descriptions of sex is woven a literary discussion about whether sex can be described at all.

It's hard, as the bank manager

says, because of the words, especially one particular word — "the D. H. Lawrence word, the real word, the word the paperback novelists throw around like navies," as the girl puts it. (She may be from a problem family, but she won the local Rotary Club essay prize). Melvyn Bragg, explaining in this newspaper how he came to write the book, has said that he himself — only a little younger than the bank manager — grew up at a time when references to sex in books were "dirty bits", and the whole subject a source of anxiety. The bank manager wonders whether sex should be suggested only in vague metaphors, the way

that his Lake Poets did it.

It has not escaped the bank manager that explicit sex on the page elicits snickers, and that many writers duck the issue to avoid the ultimate horror of being laughed at. He has read that it is impossible to write about sex without being pornographic or ridiculous. But this can't be pornography, he insists, since it is what really happened to him. (There's a knot in the string here. The love-letter isn't pornography from the bank manager's point of view; but since a novel is a work of imagination in different ways for both author and reader, it could be pornography, from his or our

point of view.) Furthermore, decides the bank manager, if people find it ridiculous, they are camouflaging either their own feelings, or their lack of them.

That argument strikes critical mass neatly. But a doubt remains. Secrecy was part of the thrill of the love affair. Sexual love is best when it is secret, it "evaporates on the tongue". So the discussion, like the love affair, remains unresolved. But Melvyn Bragg has proved he can write about sexual love, not as dirty bits, but as world-shattering pleasure. His novel is not world-shattering, but it's pleasurable.

Life under stress of fears and hate

Anne Barnes

THE BEAUTIFUL MRS SEIDENMAN

By Andrzej Szczypiorski
Translated by Klara Glowczewska
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £13

WHAT ARE FRIENDS FOR

By Michael Estreich
Duckworth, £11.95

THE WOMAN IN HIS LIFE

By Barbara Taylor Bradford
Grafton, £13.95

THE LAST SALMON

By Jeremy Lucas
Cape, £12.95

"IT WAS no longer war that was dreadful, but peace." Andrzej Szczypiorski, a native of Warsaw, sees the Polish people as the victims of both. Having been imprisoned both by the Germans in 1944 and by the communist regime in 1981, he understands the ways in which people's lives and personalities are distorted by one form of oppression, which is then superseded by another. The Beautiful Mrs Seidenman provides a central reference point for his reflections. She is a Jewish widow but, being blonde and blue-eyed, she is able to risk living outside the ghetto under an assumed name with false identification papers. Suddenly one day she is spotted by a Gestapo informer and arrested.

As a character she is of slight importance, but this single incident places her at the centre of the novel, bringing into play the network of friends and their contacts who combine to rescue her. It also shows up the clumsiness and uncertainty that runs through the power of her tormentors. The man who secures her release is actually a German who wears a swastika, but he has settled in Poland and has Polish friends. He wonders when they will turn against him because he is a German, just as other characters who circle around the action wonder whether they hate the Jews more than the Muscovites or vice versa.

In the middle of this fear and hatred a 19-year-old boy, who perhaps reflects something of the author's own youth, struggles to protect the Jewish friends he loves, but for whom he can do little. As he says goodbye to a particular friend who is returning to the ghetto and certain death, he feels his childhood and the part of his own personality that belonged to that childhood fall away. "On that very day," he says, "I understood that the time of partings, goodbyes, and eternal fears was beginning."

There are echoes of these eternal fears in Michael Estreich's novel, too. This time the hero, who is also the narrator, is a young artist living safely in London in the 1980s, asking himself "What Are Friends For". Although his parents retain a strong sense of the horrors of the Holocaust, he is light-hearted, almost dismissive, about his Jewishness. There is no reason why it should affect his friendships or his lifestyle. He sees himself as a true Brit when the Task Force leaves for the Falklands, following with enthusiasm the pathetic flag-waving in the South Atlantic. Only when the news bulletins switch from this to the atrocities in the Lebanon does he begin to see the conflict between his family's allegiance to Israel, as a country strong enough to assert their culture forcefully, and his own breezy acceptance of peace and freedom in London. The real meaning of the war in Lebanon becomes suddenly clear. The story itself is slight, but the telling is stylish. Estreich has a strong sense of the contradictory poses adopted by young men who feel they should be going places but can't quite find the way. He is also adept at showing both the menace and absurdity of thinly disguised prejudice, whether they be about race or class.

Barbara Taylor Bradford em-

ploys less subtlety. Her story is about the glamorous rich — getting ever richer — Maxim, whose Jewish parents struggled him and his money out of Berlin in the Thirties before they themselves were caught and murdered by the Nazis. It is no wonder that he suffers a continuous identity crisis, which leaves him unsatisfactorily straddled between *The Women in his Life*. It is a familiar formula, written in that sort of tele-speak style which makes one want to turn the pages in a frenzy. But there are a few good moments. The descriptions of Berlin before and after the war and then (up-to-date — no problem) in 1989 when the wall is being knocked down, are clear and affecting. There is also a full array of period snippets. The Russian aristocracy flit in and out; Churchill is greatly admired and his more stirring speeches quoted at length; the idea of John Kennedy is there, both when he is being a Berliner, and later when the news of his death hits the world. Even Sam Spiegel puts in an occasional appearance at a party. The characters of the story may be banal, but the author has worked hard on her background details, producing a pattern far richer than the actual plot.

In *The Last Salmon* Jeremy Lucas writes about a struggle against a different sort of Holocaust. The natural world is being destroyed. His novel has two distinct strands. One is a description of a salmon's journey through the seas and rivers, meeting terrible dangers while pursuing its destiny. The other is the life of a young boy brought up in the World of Kent. He is suddenly uprooted from this unspoiled bit of country to go and live among the carefully placed trees and lamp posts of Muswell Hill — an existence only made bearable by annual holidays among the lonely lochs of Scotland. The two parts of the narrative echo each other, since both salmon and boy are struggling towards freedom in an environment which is being steadily and callously reduced to suit man's greed. Sometimes this ambitious structure proves a bit hard to handle, and both salmon and hero begin to lose their momentum towards the end, but the early descriptions of a child learning to handle a fishing rod or wandering along a stream alive with mysterious activity, catch the intensity of childish longing in a way that is strangely moving. I had never expected ever to find tears pricking my eyes over a book that is largely connected with fish.

Bugs in the dirty laundry

THRILLERS

Chris Petit

ONCE AND FUTURE
SPY

By Robert Littell
Faber, £12.99

his own side appear to have adopted the tactics of the enemy — have become the enemy. But perhaps Sibley is unreliable, paranoia being an occupational hazard of the intelligence game. As the

author is rather fond of repeating whose truth? which truth?

Littell has a weakness for bizarre names and philosophical conundrums that set this apart as an ambitious piece of writing, as does his historical sub-plot — a superior piece of fashionable pastiche — that involves the biographical lacunae of Sibley's ancestor, executed by the Brits during the War of Independence. But character saves the day. Littell, sympathetic to every nuance of personal eccentricity, lets his cast of oddballs run with the story, and neatly dovetails his

theme — invasion of privacy — with a plot full of dirty laundry. At the start, especially, he plays it fast and smart with a satisfying mix of the sardonic and the pedantic. ("I'm very interested in punctuation," announces the obsessive Sibley, "which tells you how things are related.") After an enthralling first half, studiously setting up all the pieces, everyone is let out to play: "It was called a manhunt. And the Admiral found it very much to his taste. Tracking the Wonder boat the Guantanamo happy hours by a country mile. It even beat burning a candle at both ends." Absolutely. On the strength of this Littell deserves his comparisons with Deighton and Le Carré. File under Eccentricity of Violence, or vice versa.

ROBERT LITTELL'S characters are surprisingly bright and colourful for the usually dumb, grey world of intelligence fiction; no depressives here, but rather a gallery of full-blown obsessives and psychotics, who fence with words as carefully as with weapons, in this case mostly those of surveillance.

Littell's premise is that in the upside-down world of spy versus spy, the left hand often doesn't know what the right is up to; hence the secret penetration of Operation Stuffing, so clandestine that only a handful of CIA agents know of it, by another CIA operative, Silas Sibley — alias "The Wonder" — who runs an equally hush-hush eavesdropping operation. Brought in "to walk

back the cat" — a felicitous expression meaning to take apart an operation, trace the leak, and plug it — is a grouchy and hawish Admiral Toothacher, retired, and his dangerous ADC, whose talent for base violence — "What I do well" — is partly redeemed by a computer-like brain for figures; together they make a formidable team, and soon the bugger finds himself bugged.

But Sibley starts to suspect that Stuffing might be the biggest dirty tricks operation of them all, planned to end with an even bigger bang. As far as he can tell,

MACHINE judgment is all very well, but it takes the fine-tuned acumen of the human mind to make a complete botch of things. Like Arthur C. Clarke and Greg Bear, the author pits his mortals against an immense left-over construction, made by superbeings they try to understand its mystery, and just about emerge from a hedge of dangerous complexity with tides intact, but dignity and hair very mussed. What makes Mr Sheffield so much more interesting a read, certainly than later Clarke, is his brilliantly balanced sawsaw between enormous concept and lifelike characterisation.

The galaxy's former super-race were The Builders, between whose two-planet system annually floods a tidal wave; its purpose has yet to be explained. Trouble-shooter Hans Rebka is sent to discover why future leader Max Perry opted out of authority's rat-maze for a peripheral connection with this event. A woman, Professor Darya Lang, is concerned with the more abstract enigma of what happens when summer tides swell. The interaction between this trio, some strange twins, and a couple of aliens provides the emotional swell for the rush of ideas, which,

New time and old tides

SCIENCE FICTION

Tom Hutchinson

SUMMERTIDE
By Charles Sheffield
Gollancz, £13.95

like the wave, sweeps us along. The resort to encyclopaedia interruptions to let us in on future physics is dreadfully dated, and unnecessary; the main narrative is all. The vaults of space echo to another epic voice that needs little back-up of that sort.

Good Omens, by Terry Pratchett and Neil Gaiman (Gollancz, £12.95). A collaboration devotedly to be wished, if this is anything to go by, even if it has brought Pratchett down to earth

from our beloved Discworld: a Wodehousean chorle of spoof that says a final amen to *The Omen*, with a changing Antichrist scuffling towards Armageddon as Just William, with bellhound at his heels and a delightful Laurel-and-Hardy angel and devil in tow. The footnotes are magnificently throw-away, like disposable razor-blades: the M25 is a sinister plague visited upon mankind. Not quite as sinister as the authors' photo.

Star Scroll, by Melanie Rawn (Pan, £13.95). Why do dragons bring out the gush in writers? Admirers of Anne McCaffrey will know what to expect, with this second volume of a trilogy, in which High Prince Rohan is searching for an ancient — aren't they all? — scroll, the wisdom of which will help defeat an evil that could scorch dragonland.

The Days of Percy Pat, by Philip K. Dick (Gollancz, £14.95). Some of the best short stories written in contemporary SF. A greedy farmer's wife time-warps to profit from post-devastation survivors; space-expedition members find they've become less than human, but their humanity more so. A terrific tug of narrative, tautened with a surreal tension.

Deadly English understatement

ELIZABETH Taylor tends to be undervalued because of her subject matter. Hers is a world that those who grew up in the 1950s remember without nostalgia: print dresses made up from a Barkers remnant worn with short white socks and Clarks sandals, *Saturday Night Theatre* on the Home Service, duty to others, repressed emotion, respectability.

Nasty food is a leitmotiv in Elizabeth Taylor novels. In my favourite story in the *Hester Lilly* collection, "Nods & Becks & Wreathed Smiles", four women meet in a cafe for elevenies. They begin by discussing childbirth and one, disloyally, says that she thought neuralgia was worse. "At first they were too surprised to speak. After all, men could have

PAPERBACKS

Nicola Beauman

HESTER LILLY
By Elizabeth Taylor
Virago, £4.99

neuralgia." Then Dolly Fisher arrives with a bandage over one eye, claiming to have conjunctivitis. "I've been run down." "You don't get it from being run down. You pick it up." Mrs Miller spread marmalade over half a scone and popped it into her mouth. The subject of the stories in *Hester Lilly*, is women estranged in domesticity. They choose hats, they garden, they find their hus-

bands unsatisfactory, they fall unsuitably in love, they keep up appearances. It is a milieu which, because it is restricted, has made some condemn Mrs Taylor as restricted. In one respect she courted the kind of understated, undramatic attention that she has received. She very much disliked publicity.

She has that very English quality of being both realist and romantic. She is acutely perceptive and very funny, yet it is in her use of language that she excels. Mrs Miller in the cafe begs to try on a ring "if my poor old hands aren't too fat". The ring was, after all, rather loose on her. It is art of the highest quality: renewed affirmation of Mrs Taylor's uniqueness.



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EXHIBITION

Ghosts

Doron Swadlow
at a C

The title of The Art Museum, Chicago are old, classic symbols of able cultures. F represents subtlety, personal expression, ambiguity and formality. One is bound. The divide, memories, two like wine versus a rugged, literati view.

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ARTS

Pastmaster of the talking picture

David Robinson reviews Eric Rohmer's

A Tale of Springtime plus *Music Box*,*Treasure Island* and *Phantom of the Opera*

The films of Eric Rohmer offer very particular pleasures, which have changed little in quality in the 21 years since *Claire's Knee*. Rohmer conforms no more to the modes of 1990 than he did to the styles of the Fifties and Sixties, when he started his career with the New Wave: the group of French film critics who put their prejudices into practice. Rohmer never belonged to any recognisable film tradition. His comedies of manners have more in common with French literature. It is no accident that the names he has given to his film cycles — "contes moraux", "parables et proverbes" — seem to paraphrase De Musset.

Rohmer is an intellectual, and his films are in the best sense literary. Long ago, as a critic, he wrote: "Either the film distrusts words completely, or it cherishes them wholeheartedly. Above all, of course, it gives us things to see, but if it opens upon a world of brilliant talkers, it is important that they be as talkative as possible."

Rohmer's characters talk endlessly, but what would be tiresome in another film maker is delectable in him, because the dialogue is so good, reveals so much about the speakers, and so subtly counterpoints the pictures.

A Tale of Springtime (U, Lumière and Chelsea Cinema) introduces a new Rohmer cycle, "Contes des Quatre Saisons". Jeanne (Anne Teyssedre) is a young teacher of philosophy. Natasha (Florence Darel) is a student at the Conservatoire. They become friends when Jeanne's boyfriend is away, and Natasha invites Jeanne to stay at her father's apartment in Paris and his house in the country.

Jeanne comes to suspect that Natasha is trying to pair her off with her father (Hugues Quester), in order to get rid of his young girlfriend (Eloise Bennett), whom she

detests. It is a characteristic Rohmer situation: in most of his films the protagonist is tempted to abandon an established relationship for a new one, but finally resists.

Generally Rohmer's films centre on a particular human foible: here it is the irresistible urge to manipulate others. This is seen most exposed in Jeanne, the youngest of the group, and least sophisticated in dissembling her subterfuges and moral blackmail.

The characters reveal themselves in their dialogues: a characteristic set-piece is the dinner-table scene where a discussion on philosophy becomes a pitched battle between the women. Jeanne and Eve endeavour to put each other down with superior knowledge, Natasha defensively flaunts her ignorance and instinct, and emerges the victor.

The film is composed with classical economy. Characters on the margins either never appear, like Jeanne's boyfriend, or make brief walk-on appearances, like Natasha's boyfriend.

To regard the Rohmer comedy of manners as purely verbal is deceptive, though. No less than their words, their environments express the characters and their situation. If we do not meet Jeanne's boyfriend, we do see his apartment; and the contrast between his piggish and her own austere ordered flat hints at a doubtful future for the relationship.

Rohmer also (again perhaps from respect for classical literary traditions), likes to tie his characters into well-composed narratives, with beginnings, middles and ends. Here the story of a stolen necklace (recalling *Mau-passet*, but also Satyajit Ray's *Pather Panchali*: Rohmer remains a cinephile) provides a narrative thread and a wonderfully neat dénouement.

The performances and the casting of Rohmer's films are always

Conversational quartet: from left, Hugues Quester, Eloise Bennett, Florence Darel and Anne Teyssedre in *A Tale of Springtime*

beyond reproach. His infectious, if not uncritical affection for his young protagonists is offset by indulgent antipathy for other characters: Natasha's weak and opportunist father, and his pitifully vexatious mistress.

British release of Constantin Costa-Gavras' *Music Box* (15, Odeon Haymarket) is nicely timed to coincide with the debate on limitations of the pursuit of war criminals. Jessica Lange plays a gifted Chicago lawyer who is the daughter of a gentle old Hungarian emigrant. The family is shocked when the US immigration authorities charge the father with having entered the US more than 40 years ago, on false statements, concealing that he was a member of the notorious Hungarian Arrow Cross security police.

His daughter conducts his defence, discrediting the evidence of Hungarian witnesses about Holocaust atrocities committed by her father, as a secret service conspir-

acy to counter his anti-communist activities. Even as she wins the case, though, her doubts grow.

At more than two hours, Costa-Gavras and the writer Joe Eszterhas spin out their story to perilous length. But for most of the time they successfully keep the audience, along with the heroine, in that state of anxious doubt which dogs the whole business of war crimes resurrected after half a century.

The lonely old man at the centre of the affair is played by Armin Mueller-Stahl, a remarkable German actor who gives human substance to the awful conundrum of whether the law-abiding patriot of today is the same person, with the same guilt, as the young man who committed crimes in a different age.

The script has its lapses. After the subtle build-up the denouement seems rushed and crude; and the music box of the title is a fabricated melodrama device, at odds with the discretion with which the film treats its theme.

There is a memorable brief appearance by Marie Torocsik, the *grande dame* of Hungarian cinema, as a woman interviewed by Lange in Budapest.

It is old warhorse week, with the sixth version (or thereabouts) of *Treasure Island* and the fifth of *Phantom of the Opera* (disregarding endless horror-film variants on the theme, under different titles).

The origins of *Treasure Island* (PG, Warner West End, Cannon Haymarket) as a television miniseries are evident in the lack of structure and the way the incidents of the book follow ploddingly one after the other for two-and-a-quarter hours. Misplaced reverence for the original makes it excessively talky, with Jim Hawkins' narrative laid over long dialogue scenes.

As Long John Silver, Charlton Heston — father of the film's producer-director-writer, Fraser C. Heston — breaks with the rumbustious tradition established by Wallace Beery and Robert

Newton. This Long John is smooth and sly, and for all his rotting teeth and bloodthirsty ways, even charming.

The new *Phantom of the Opera* (18, Cannon Haymarket) makes a needless disclaimer that it has no association with "any current or prior stage production or motion picture of the same title". The sad script has not much to do with Gaston Leroux's original thriller, either. The single imaginative effort has been to cast Robert Englund ("Freddy" the monster of *Elm Street*) as the Phantom, with all the surgical special effects his presence inevitably entails.

The film does, however, have the single but considerable merit of being photographed by one of the world's great cinematographers, the Hungarian Elemér Ragalyi (the film was shot in Budapest). From time to time, in all the dross of the narrative, there are images to take the breath away. The director, who hardly deserves such a bonus, was Dwight H. Little.

Not asking for charity, but commonsense investment

British film-makers meet Mrs Thatcher tomorrow. David Robinson anticipates the debate

Tomorrow the elders of the British film industry, led by Sir Richard Attenborough, will go to Downing Street. They have been promised the prime minister's undivided attention from 9am to 2.30pm. The meeting is the climax of a long-running farce of trying to get someone to listen. A couple of years ago the elders trooped down to the Cannes Festival in anticipation of a visit by Lord Young, then Minister for Trade and Industry; but he cancelled. The meeting later took place in London — on the day the news broke of Lord Young's departure from the DTI.

No one can accuse the Government of taking the cinema seriously. In the past 11 years Mrs Thatcher has had ten film ministers: it would be a *Masquerade* challenge to name one of them. (As a clue, the last three have been John Butcher, Robert Atkins and Eric Forth.) Years ago the DTI simply gave up keeping statistics on British films, even though the

industry earned over £300m in invisible exports last year.

The French government each year invests £70m in its cinema, and West Germany more than £25m. Individual German cities such as Hamburg and Berlin each contribute annual subsidies of £7m. Britain gives £1.5m to British Screen Finance, about £500,000 to script development and another £1m or so to the British Film Institute's production fund. This produces a total of around £3m: the cost of one moderately ambitious British feature film. While France and Germany offer tax incentive schemes to encourage private investors, we abandoned the Capital Allowance Scheme five years ago.

The elders, however, know better than to confront Mrs Thatcher with a begging bowl, which would only bring a lecture about the free

market. Rather, they will dangle the opportunities offered by the European market after 1992, and warn her of the danger that Britain will miss out on them. This country could be advantageously placed in 1992. The quality of British talent, in technology, acting and production, is attested by the continuing drain to Hollywood. The pan-European film industry is going to see English-language films as the key to the world market.

In theory, then, Britain should be strenuously courted as a co-production partner. In fact, the inability of British producers to put money on the table continues to handicap British co-production. Last year, production here fell to its lowest point since the Twenties. Investment has dropped in the past five years by 75 per cent.

The deputation will counter Mrs Thatcher's feelings about

Europe and the free market with an appeal to her sense of fair play. Unless the European partners abandon their own production support schemes, Britain is not, they will tell her, playing on a level field. The first need is a single ministry responsible for films, and empowered to perform such elementary duties as keeping statistics (it is at present far easier to get figures on French or Italian cinema than on our own). The elders will no doubt propose a national film promotional agency on the lines of Unifrance.

When Mrs Thatcher tells them that they must look to the private sector for investment (and she has invited a group of financiers to take part in the seminar), they will counter with a plea for the kind of tax incentives other governments provide. It could be done by amendments to the Business Expansion Scheme, which is at

present fairly irrelevant to film production, with its ceiling of £750,000.

They may well propose something on the lines of the French system, which ingeniously combines state incentives with state backing for a quasi-commercial funding system, run by private companies. They may at the same time point out that the high taxation levied on foreign artists working in this country has seriously inhibited American production in Britain, which once brought a lot of work and money.

On the European front, they will plead with Mrs Thatcher to support European initiatives, like Media 92, which has been exploring a variety of European film support schemes, and which requires Britain's signature by October, to go forward to the next stage of Media 95. No one, however, could blame Mrs Thatcher if, like

others of us, she is bemused by the plethora of Euro-schemes and the initials that identify them.

It is predictable that the discussion will be confined to industrial issues. The simple plea that cinema is an art meriting subsidy for its cultural value alone falls on deaf ears in Britain. The readiness of Continental governments to subsidise their cinemas has much to do with a cultural atmosphere in their countries, in which film is viewed on the same level as theatre and painting, and film-makers such as Bergman, Kurosawa, Chaplin, Ford, Buñuel and Renoir are ranked among the greatest artists of the century.

In 1929, Sir Stephen Tallents, an Empire Marketing Board official, wrote a pamphlet, "The Projection of England", about the importance of cinema in promoting British influence and values abroad. Perhaps the elders can convince Mrs Thatcher that film is no less vital to the projection of England in the new Europe.

EXHIBITION

Ghostly giggles in the machine

Doron Swade, curator of computing at the Science Museum, looks at a Glasgow art exhibition exploiting computer science

The title of the exhibition, *The Art Machine*, haunts an oxymoron. Art and machine are old foes, mutually hostile symbols of two irreconcilable cultures. For many, art represents subtlety, humanity and personal expression; machines, anonymity and rule-based uniformity. One is free, the other bound. The divide is absolute: two mentalities, two communities, like wine versus beer, opera versus rugby, *literati* versus *numerati*.

This exhibition is a refreshing relief from the paralysed alienation of the two cultures. Silence, adult reverence and mystique are the hallmarks of traditional art shows. *The Art Machine*, the

organisers say, is intended for the young, and visitors do not have to look at the sculptures, constructions or pictures to understand the appeal, just listen. The shrieks of delight as the youngest of kids clamber unseen inside a huge green structure sprouting carved jungle animals will give the clue. Watching the adults, it seems that it is the grown-ups who would benefit more from a deconditioning clamber than the young.

The tone throughout is one of engaging humour and gentle mischief. The foyer-feature gives a foretaste: Alice in Wonderland, three inches high, stands on a pedestal table next to a bottle with "drink me" on the label. Along-

side is a life-size Alice, with mildly startled eyes. Look a little longer, Alice's neck starts to elongate until it projects an improbable length before, to the spectator's relief, it retracts. "Art", says Ken Baynes, who conceived the exhibition, "is to do with unexpected meanings." Alice prepares the visitor for transformation. In Wonderland, nonsense becomes intelligible through metaphor.

Some 40 pieces were commissioned for the exhibition. Two clinker-built Cornish fishing boats are transformed into a whale-like sea-monster by David Kemp. In a "Child's Room of the Future", by Stephen French, are found holographic window blinds, a flashing inside-out hi-fi with the electronics on the outside, and a carpet with twinkling pin-points of coloured light in a moving pattern: stardust magic created by optical fibres embedded in the weave. There is a giant rusting structure, portraying the ribs of a steamship, by Robert Callender. It is easy to see this as some serious-minded moral about decay, the non-viability of industrialisation, the intractable weight of spent greed — until a wall caption gives the information that this ponderous structure is, quite impossibly, made from paper. Rush back, touch it, so it is: Alice.

The sculpture and pictures are clearly at the "art" end of the scale. At the "machine" end are a dozen colour-graphics computers for visitors to use. Each machine runs one of ten interactive programmes, which allow a visitor to explore a range of visual possibilities, including on-screen weaving, patterns for quilting, mathematical shapes, the growth of trees and the geometry of snowflakes.

By and large, microcomputers, as art tools, have promised much and delivered pitifully little. They are essentially deterministic ma-



Engaging humour: the life-size Alice doll with elongated neck

chines bound by rules, and this conflicts fundamentally with the notion of art as something transcendent. For their genre (videomaths), the programmes do well. But the medium of keyboard and screen is woefully limited, compared to the prospect of participating in the physical fun a little way along.

The exhibit that takes the prize for melting the distinction between art and machine is Ron Geesin's "Tune Tube". Geesin describes himself as a sound architect, a term that conveys well the interplay between sound and space that is the unique feature of this piece. In brief, the Tube transforms dance into sound; it is an instrument played from the inside.

Physically, the Tube is just that: a tubular structure large enough for several people to cavort in. The space is criss-crossed with ultrasound and infra-red scanners which detect the player-composers' movements in different zones.

A serious pun of the design is that many of the sounds are derived from London Underground tube noises, such as the pneumatic whoosh of doors, rail clatter, and screeching brakes. But there is nothing of the brutal cacophony of the metallic world in the Tube's musical output, the sound library is simply a musical alphabet. Speed of movement invokes rapid sounds; a stretching movement overhead invokes light, tinkling "piano-water" sounds, and the visitor soon finds the fingers fluttering in response. The Tube does more than describe movement, as visitors explore motion, position and their musical effect, they are enacting their own sonic dances. When they leave the Tube, they trigger applause; this is a facetious dig at what Geesin maintains is the obscurity of canned response.

● The Art Machine is at the McLellan Galleries, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow (041-331 1854) daily until August 26, admission £1

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REVIEWS

Question time in the garden

THEATRE
Hidden Laughter
Vaudeville

A **HOLLOW** stump, last remnant of a rotten tree, sits in the garden when Simon Gray has set and directed his wry, sad, impressive new play. Since it defies digging up, and harbours a rat, the object is more than symbolic. It is hardly surprising that one visitor to this enchanted spot has a mad, malevolent wife, another sleeps with a succession of secretaries, a third is crippled by a rampaging bull, and so on.

Very Simon Gray, one could say. Too obviously Simon Gray, an unkind observer might add. And so it seems for a time. This is the country getaway of a literary agent (Kevin McNally) and his novelist wife (Felicity Kendal). She worries about the children, especially when they are left in London with his potty father (Richard Vernon), who seems ready to feed them cat food for dinner. He frets at the sexual bit. It is all observed in Gray's best funny-sour way. There is an entertaining scene in which Peter Barkworth's gentle vicar, riled by a writer's contempt, furiously beats him to the ground. There is a still more painfully amusing one involving the same character. How can he reveal his presence,

and break to McNally that his son may be dying outside, when he finds him in a clench with a passing sexpot?

Such incongruities have always appealed to Gray. Yet, just when one is regretfully finding his comedy too undemanding, the evening begins and continues to deepen. It is almost as if Chekhov has come to mellow the ironic limps and cynical demons Gray keeps in his urbane head.

The key figure is not now Kendal or McNally, nicely though they show Gray's passing of time and illusions. It is Barkworth's shambling vicar, or C of E in his well-meaning uncertainty. The other characters patronise him, overlook his own crises, forget what these even are, yet find themselves unexpectedly confronting him with the drears, hates, confusions and awful secrets they cannot express to those more closely involved.

The combination of their emotion, and his fluster, creates a texture unique in Gray's work. True, the play has faults. Kendal's neurotic anxiety is signalled too much, McNally's resentment of her muse too little. Their married troubles are not revealed enough. Much of the plot will no doubt be accused of being untidy, as Chekhov's plots often were.

Yet the final impression is of complicated human truths rendered with an unsentimental warmth and something even

Felicity Kendal and Kevin McNally in *Hidden Laughter*

stranger. The characters do not just misunderstand each other, suffer pain, and feel guilt; they persistently ask why. To call this Gray's first metaphysical work might be too much. But his title comes from lines in Eliot's *Four*

Quarters celebrating the one comfort for his play: the comfort of the indestructible magic of unforgettable moments, for instance with children, in gardens. And that, from so bittous a writer, is new.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

Eurydice
Minerva, Chichester

IN ANOULH's version of the Greek legend, Eurydice is a young actress in a fifth-rate touring company and Orpheus a café violinist. They fall in love in a station restaurant while waiting for the train to Periphan and escape in each other's arms, she from her gushing mother, forever recalling past lovers and details of her wardrobe, he from his balding father, sonorous praising wine, women and food.

In contrast to these old sensualists, the young hero and heroine will be radiantly loving, or so thinks Orpheus. Eurydice's past

has been only modestly sordid, yet she is afraid to tell him of it. Running away, she dies in an accident, but now, when she is restored to him on the usual condition, Orpheus is consumed with suspicion as to her purity.

Alone again, he is urged by the mysterious Monsieur Henri, the angel of death in raiment and tribe, that love cannot last throughout life. On the other side of the bed, Orpheus's father (Peter Halliday) sucks a cigar, relishing the thought of the girl who rolled it on her thighs. That is the apparently grim prospect ahead of Orpheus if he does not join his Eurydice in an early grave.

The fatalism and personification of Death fix the play in the France of its period (1941), famil-

iar from the plays and films of Cocteau and Carné. Surprisingly, M. Henri's merciless counsel still holds the stage, since it can be felt as the projection of Orpheus's self-pity. I could not decide whether Simon McBurney's Henri genuinely does like Orpheus, as he professes, but this uncertainty could be right for the play.

The faults of the production lie in the casting of Shirley Henderson and William Oxborrow in the principal roles. She toys coquettishly with her innumerable cigarettes and fleetingly her voice carries poignancy. He manages the true Eurydice, now dead for the second time. The play's strength and, yes, allure, are welcome discoveries. If only the central characters had been as strong and alluring.

staged in England, nervously retitled *Point of Departure*, the roles were played by Mai Zetterling and Dirk Bogarde; one can imagine a passion in their playing, at once desperate and fragile, that is simply not being tapped here.

Penny Brown's double set of restaurant and bedroom, the one curving in a horseshoe around the other, holds plenty of period detail. Also attractive is Michael Rudman's staging, quietly touching when all the characters reappear to remember the true Eurydice, now dead for the second time. The play's strength and, yes, allure, are welcome discoveries. If only the central characters had been as strong and alluring.

JEREMY KINGSTON

DANCE
Giselle
Sadler's Wells

TAKING a fresh look at a classic is always a good idea. Time and repeated performance often blur the initial impact: details are added or lost, contradicting the original conception. But unless the producer has a clear idea of the essential nature of the work which is under scrutiny, the process can go wrong.

Unfortunately, this is what appears to have happened with

Christopher Gable's production of *Giselle* for Northern Ballet Theatre. This is the quintessential romantic ballet, the antithesis of the bourgeois 19th-century society which saw its creation. To set it in some cuckoo-clock Alpine village, where Giselle and her widowed mother apparently keep a "home-made tea shoppe", is to display a profound misunderstanding of the ballet and its virtues.

We do not need to see Albrecht changing from his natty suit into a peasant's boots and jerkin, especially when it involves sliding a section of his cottage onto the stage. On the other hand, it seems unlikely that Victorian hunting

parties actually went hawking, or that they carried medieval-style hunting horns. What is needed with the old ballets is a stylistic continuity and a dramatic logic which allows the principal dancers to display drama and virtuosity.

Gable has failed to supply these and Victoria Westall and Antony Harth, his principals, are unable to remedy the deficiency. She dances nicely enough, but without much impact. Harth looks handsome and his *entrechats* are notably high, with well-stretched feet. But his concept of the part seems entirely conventional, having little to do with the goings-on around him.

Gable has abandoned the conventional romantic tutus for Act II and put the betrayed Spiritus, as he has renamed the female *corps de ballet*, into Empire-style draperies. These must be difficult to dance in. They have the effect of making the women look as if they are wearing nightgowns, or, in the case of Myrtha, who sports a diamond tiara, evening dress.

The company did not redeem the production by the quality of its dancing: it was a rather depressing evening.

After a short break, the next venue for the company will be Norwich.

JUDITH CRICKSHANK

TELEVISION

THREE documentaries last night neatly illustrated (though in one case by default) the virtues of a point of view. For BBC's *Frontiers*, first becoming the most impressive non-fiction series of the television summer, Christopher Hitchens went back to Cyprus, 17 years after the Turkish invasion, to look at what is now, after Berlin's reunification, the last great wall of Europe.

Hitchens's intelligent, angry script told of the waste and inhumanity of partition, while examining its consequences, some of which would not have looked out of place in a Graham Greene novel of farcical espionage.

In the "dead zone" of Old Nicosia, 50 brand-new cars sit

waiting for purchase just as they did on the morning in 1974 when the Turks flew in. The forbidden city is now patrolled by patient Canadian soldiers of the UN, who await more trouble when the Turks formally take in their northern territory and war can be fully waged with the Greeks across the border, leaving Cyprus a battlefield for the larger nations which now colonise it.

The opening sequence was unnecessarily theatrical, as Hitchens, to prove the impenetrability of the border, flew from Greek to Turkish territory, a distance of 100 yards, via London and a 24-hour journey. Then *Stranded in Time* settled down to a highly evocative and courageous personal essay which ended with its author-reporter on a boat trying to approach at gun-point the ghostly suburbs of Famagusta, also des-

serted since 1974; yet one more reminder of the way in which the Turkish invasion tore the heart out of a country which is still bleeding to death.

BBC 2's *The Times of India* was no more a reverential affair, not so much a documentary as a bland in-house video which asked no real questions about the attitudes of a paper which sells three million copies a day but seems to suffer from terminal smugness.

The resident cartoonist proudly recalled that Mrs Gandhi once complained about the way he drew her nose, while her son thought that he came over too fat; a regional reporter, asked to comment on the vast number of deaths during local elections, merely thought they showed that people had a healthy interest in political involvement. This was the kind of film which will

doubtless be shown to the paper's new recruits, but not, I suspect, in schools of independent or self-critical journalism.

Back in the real, crusading world, for *Dispatches* on Channel 4, Joan Sheehan continued a two-year battle to prove that HIV and Aids are not necessarily cause and effect, nor even linked. On the eve of next week's sixth Aids conference in San Francisco this is a controversial theory. The programme raised more questions than it answered. There can no longer be anything so simple as the "HIV equals Aids equals death" belief. It has become a commercial as well as medical issue, and its complexities have only begun to be fully appreciated as a medical press which has, until recently, been too willing to accept official government reports.

SHERIDAN MORLEY

NEW RELEASES

CLEAN AND SOBER (15): Aggressively bleak portrait of the difficulties of leading a sober life, with Michael Redgrave as an alcoholic addict, made in 1988. Director, Clive Donnelly. Cannon (071-332 5000) Warner (071-438 0751).

CREATOR (15): Frustrating black comedy-romance, given form to its title by Peter O'Toole - a delightful as a nutty scientist trying to bring his dead wife to life. Directed by Ivan Passer in 1985. Cannon (071-438 0751) Warner (071-438 0751).

DIAMOND SHILLS (15): Gaudy tale of the emerald-cut, set, with Gwyneth Paltrow as a young woman involved in a love affair with a diamond smuggler. Directed by Nicholas Brown. Cannon (071-438 0751) Warner (071-438 0751).

NOTEBOOK ON CITY AND CLOTHES (15): With Vanessa Redgrave as a young woman who is a fashion designer, the film is a comedy about a young woman who is a fashion designer. Directed by Peter Jackson. Cannon (071-438 0751) Warner (071-438 0751).

THE PACKAGE (15): Michael Redgrave as a touch-down pilot who is a touch-down pilot. Directed by Peter Jackson. Cannon (071-438 0751) Warner (071-438 0751).

THREE WOMEN IN LOVE (15): A comedy of sexual manners from West German filmmaker Rainer Werner Fassbinder. Directed by Rainer Werner Fassbinder. Cannon (071-438 0751) Warner (071-438 0751).

THE KRAVYS (15): A comedy of sexual manners from West German filmmaker Rainer Werner Fassbinder. Directed by Rainer Werner Fassbinder. Cannon (071-438 0751) Warner (071-438 0751).

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JEREMY KINGSTON

CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and (where indicated) with the symbol (L) on release across the country.

HARLEM NIGHTS (15): Thrill, vulgar period tale about a nightclub (testament by Peter O'Toole - a delightful as a nutty scientist trying to bring his dead wife to life. Directed by Ivan Passer in 1985. Cannon (071-438 0751) Warner (071-438 0751).

THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER (15): Sean Connery as a Soviet submarine commander trying to defect. Directed by John Badham. Cannon (071-438 0751) Warner (071-438 0751).

INTERNAL AFFAIRS (15): Richard Gere and Andy Garcia as Los Angeles cops. Directed by James Foley. Cannon (071-438 0751) Warner (071-438 0751).

JOHNNY HANDSOME (15): Gaining sympathy for an unrepentant criminal. Directed by Walter Hill. Cannon (071-438 0751) Warner (071-438 0751).

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JEREMY KINGSTON

THEATRE GUIDE

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current theatre in London

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WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 24

COSCONOMANCY (b) A childish and complicated ancient mode of divination (almost as silly as modern astrology, opinion polling, and other "scientific" ways of predicting the future) employing a sieve and a pair of shears, from the Greek *kosmos* a sieve + *mantra* prophecy; "Cosconomancy, or finding who stole or spotted this or that thing by the Sieve and Shears."

SPAGYRIC (a) To do with alchemy, or an alchemist, probably an impressive nonsense-word invented by Paracelsus: "Alchemy or Spagyric is the inventor and schoolmaster of distillation."

PACO (a) The alpaca, from the Quechua native name *Paca*, in Peru, and adjacent mountains: "The Camels, without any gibosity. The Paco. It is a native of Peru, and is sometimes employed, as the llama, in carrying burthen."

ECOSTATE (a) Ribbess, having no ribs, from the Latin *ecostatus* without a rib. "The principal leaves of this plant are costate, not having a central or strongly-marked rib or costa."

ENTERTAINMENT

OPERA & BALLET

THEATRES

GLYNEDRUMCE FESTIVAL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THEATRE

THEATRE

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

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Jeffrey Bernard is Unwell

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COSCON

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● LAW 32
● SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 33-36
● FOCUS ON INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY 37-39
● FOCUS ON IPSWICH AND EAST SUFFOLK 40,41
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BUSINESS

THURSDAY JUNE 14 1990

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

Dunsdale director remanded in custody

ROBERT Miller, the financier, facing two charges under the Theft Act 1968, relating to the collapse of Dunsdale Securities, the investment company, was remanded in custody until June 22 at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday (Angela Mackay writes).

Mr Miller, the sole director of Dunsdale, did not make an application for bail.

Mr Miller, aged 39, was charged with two counts of theft under section 15. He was charged with dishonestly obtaining two cheques, the first for £20,000 and the second for £30,000, by falsely representing that the proceeds would be invested in government securities.

Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

The company, based in Park Lane, central London, collapsed last week owing at least £17 million to about 220 creditors.

Barclays to raise \$100m

Barclays Bank proposes to raise \$100 million in America through an issue of fixed rate non-cumulative dollar-denominated preference shares. The shares will be issued in two series and will be represented by American depositary shares.

The preference shares will rank as tier one capital under international capital adequacy rules. The shares will have no fixed maturity but can be redeemed by Barclays after ten years subject to certain conditions. Barclays raised \$500 million last year through a similar issue.

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets is adviser and lead manager, and Goldman, Sachs & Co and Shearson Lehman Hutton are co-managers leading the underwriting group.

Salvesen ahead

Shares in Christian Salvesen, the transport, food and industrial services group, jumped 15p to 182p on pre-tax profits of £62.1 million, against £52.4 million, in the year to end March. A 3.5p final dividend makes a total of 6p (4.8p).

Tempus, page 27

THE POUND

US dollar 1.7075 (+0.0020)
W German mark 2.8891 (+0.0051)
Exchange Index 90.6 (+0.3)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1833.2 (+32.2)
FT-SE 100 2405.4 (+34.7)
New York Dow Jones 2935.15 (+1.73)
Closing Prices ... Page 31

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base 15%
3-month interbank 14 1/8-14 1/4%
3-month eligible bills 14 1/8-14 1/4%
US: Prime Rate 10%
Federal Funds 8%
3-month Treasury Bills 7.69-7.69%
30-year bonds 103 1/2-103 1/4%

CURRENCIES

London: New York
£: \$1.7072
£: DM1.8825
£: Sfr2.4451
£: FF9.7148
£: Yen254.23
£: Index 90.6
ECU 60.712973
E: ECU1.402577

GOLD

London Fixing: AM \$353.00 pm \$350.50
close \$350.75-351.25 (\$205.00-205.50)
New York: Comex \$350.70-351.20

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Jul) \$16.20 bbl (\$16.25)
Denotes latest trading price

TOURIST RATES

Australia \$ 2.345
Austria Sfr 13.15
Belgium Fr 2074
Canada \$ 1.151
Denmark Kr 16.46
Finland Mk 5.94
France F 6.55
Germany DM 2.36
Greece Dr 336
Hong Kong \$ 7.8
Ireland Ir 2.73
Italy Lit 2.36
Japan Yen 160
Netherlands Gld 11.60
Norway Kr 136
Portugal Esc 200
South Africa Rd 1.66
Spain Ptas 166.64
Sweden Kr 10.46
Switzerland Fr 2.20
Turkey Lira 4.70
USA \$ 1.7075
Yugoslavia Dnr 24.00

Bank spoils market euphoria

By RODNEY LORDE
ECONOMICS EDITOR

THE Bank of England signalled no change in interest rates as the pound and shares continued to rise in anticipation of Britain becoming a full member of the European Monetary System. The FT-SE 100 index broke through 2,400 to close 34.7 points up at 2,405.4 and sterling closed at its highest level since October, up 0.3 at 90.6 on the effective rate index.

Money-market rates eased as traders anticipated a cut in interest rates to limit the rise in sterling. But the Bank of England intervened to keep short-term rates up by announcing it would only relieve money shortages by lending at the penal rate of 15 per cent.

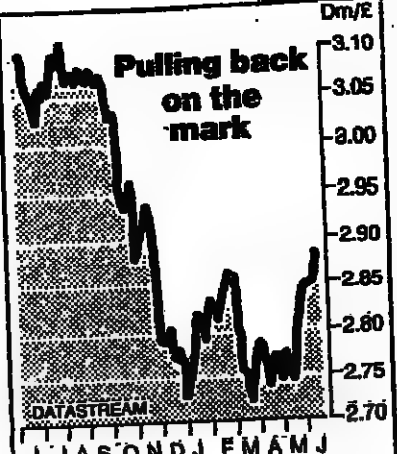
In a statement to the market, it said: "The Bank will not invite offers of bills today. Houses wishing to use their borrowing facilities at the Bank today are invited to do so

at 2.30pm, when the interest rate will be 15 per cent."

In spite of the Bank's warning signal, three-month money in the interbank market, which is generally regarded as a bellwether rate, closed at the same level as the previous close at 14 1/8 per cent after rising on the statement to about 14 1/4 per cent. Gilt-edged prices rose by 3/4.

Although the markets have begun to indicate a fall in rates, few City economists think one is imminent. Simon Briscoe, of Greenwell Montagu, said: "I do not think we shall see an early cut in rates. The way the Treasury is talking sterling higher with these ERM (exchange-rate mechanism) rumours is more likely to reflect their desire for some tightening of policy. I find it hard to imagine that lower rates would be acceptable to the markets until inflation was clearly on its way down, whatever the level of the pound."

Against the mark, sterling closed up half a penny at DM2.8891 and against the dollar, 20 points at \$1.7075 in quiet trading. Share prices and government bonds were dragged higher by the pound's



strength and the long-term outlook for interest rates.

The equity market rose to its best levels since January as almost £7 billion was added to the value of Britain's publicly-quoted companies. While the FT-SE 100 reached its best level since January 12, the FT-30 index added 32.2 points to 1,933.2. Turnover was boosted by a £100 million programme trade among blue chips.

Dealers said attention was fo-

cused on leading issues and those sectors likely to benefit from early entry into the ERM. County NatWest WoodMac, the broker, reckons overseas support will be directed at the stores sector, badly hit by higher interest rates and overcapacity. Foreign investors will be less likely to direct their attention towards just those companies with strong yields in order to lessen the risk of currency fluctuations.

Market sentiment was also helped by better news on the balance of payments. Revised figures eliminated the deficit on invisible earnings in the final quarter of last year, while first-quarter figures show a healthy surplus. As a result of these and other changes, the current account deficit for last year has fallen back below £20 billion to an estimated £19.1 billion (£20.9 billion).

The Central Statistical Office has been projecting an invisibles balance of zero in the first few months of this year. However, the more precise figures published yesterday show a surplus in the first quarter of £728 million, cutting the current account deficit in the first three

months from £5.47 billion to £4.74 billion.

The Treasury said it had not changed its forecast deficit of £15 billion for the year. But Greenwell Montagu has cut its forecast from a deficit of £1.5 billion to £1.3 billion for May. The figures show record inward direct investment on the capital account last year. It was the first year in which inward direct investment was greater than direct investment by Britain overseas since 1977.

Within the invisibles, the surplus on services rose in the first quarter from £772 million to £1.02 billion, largely reflecting a recovery in earnings from financial services, particularly insurance. The deficit on transfers narrowed from the exceptionally high figure of £1.62 billion in the last quarter of last year to £864 million because of lower net payments to the European Community.

The surplus on interest, profits and dividends, however, fell from £1.03 billion to £573 million because of high interest payments on foreign owned bank deposits and other assets. UK investors disinvested a little of their portfolios for the first time since 1987.

MMC to study Tate sugar bid

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK

TATE & Lyle's proposed bid for Berrisford International, the troubled commodities group that owns British Sugar, has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission by Nicholas Ridley, the trade secretary, on fears that a merger would lead to sugar prices rising.

The referral, widely expected in the City after Tate & Lyle last month informed the Office of Fair Trading that it was contemplating a takeover, comes three years after the Mr Cube sweeteners group was prevented from acquiring Berrisford on grounds of restricted competition.

Although the combined group would control 94 per cent of the UK sugar market, it is understood that the OFT opted to re-examine the case given the recent consolidation of the sugar industry in Europe.

Tate, whose chairman Neil Shaw believes the UK industry must rationalise and consolidate to protect itself from a growing threat from European sugar producers, would together with Berrisford account for 12 to 13 per cent of the EC market.

Ferruzzi, Raul Gardini's Italian sugar group, also prevents by the MMC from bidding for Berrisford in 1987, currently holds about 13 per cent of the European market, as does Sudzucker, the West German sugar concern that recently acquired Raffinerie Tirmontoise of Belgium.

"There is a strong case for the

proposed merger, which will secure the future of the UK cane sugar refining industry and create an effective competitor to the large sugar groupings being formed in continental Europe," said Mr Shaw.

Tate said it is confident that the MMC will approve the move with its report on September 28. The terms of any offer "would depend on our being satisfied, amongst other things, on the value and status of Berrisford's non-sugar interests", Mr Shaw said.

But the OFT believes that EC sugar imports would not be of the level to prevent a major rise in UK sugar prices. It is also believed that a 94 per cent monopoly in the UK could impede competition throughout Europe.

Berrisford said it would continue talks with several other potential suitors that approached it last March.

Garry Weston's Associated British Foods, with 23 per cent of Berrisford left over from a takeover attempt cleared by the MMC but aborted during the 1987 stock market crash, has said it is interested, as has Larry Goodman, the Irish entrepreneur with 13 per cent.

European would-be bidders are said to include Beghin-Say of France, Danisco of Denmark and Eridania of Italy.

Shares in Tate & Lyle rose 7p to 315p, while Berrisford was unchanged at 120p. ABF climbed 7p to 423p.

Comment, page 27

Glynwed's £32m bid referred by Ridley

By DEREK HARRIS
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

GLYNWED International's agreed £32 million takeover of Alumasc, the aluminium and stainless steel producer, has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission by Nicholas Ridley, the trade secretary. Glynwed's shares rose 6p to 268p on the news while Alumasc slid 35p to 218p.

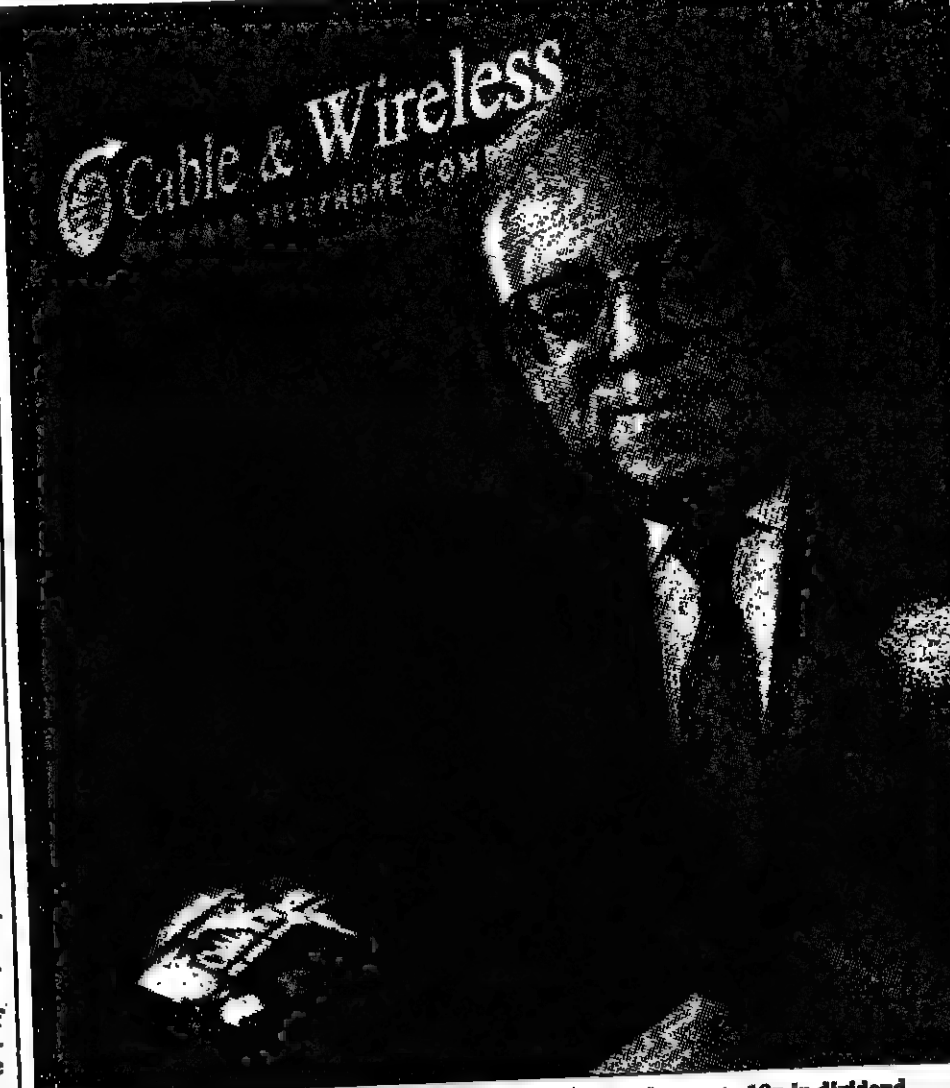
The reference could prove controversial. It brings the number of mergers referred so far this year to 17, already the highest annual total since the start of the mergers boom of the past three to four years. There were 14 merger references last year and 11 the year before.

Glynwed was puzzled as Mr Ridley, acting on the advice of Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General of Fair Trading, made the reference because of possible effects on competition in metal rainwater products.

Alumasc is a big producer of aluminium gutters and downpipes, specialising in bespoke systems as specified by architects. Glynwed makes cast-iron rainwater systems for what is largely a replacement market.

It believes that its and Alumasc's rainwater products taken together are considerably less than 25 per cent of the rainwater products market.

Glynwed's bid is one of the first bids looked at under new pre-notification procedures.



Lord Sharp: ending ten-year leadership with 25% advance to 10p in dividend

C&W rings changes with rise to £527m

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT
FINANCIAL EDITOR

CABLE and Wireless, the telephone group, yesterday revealed a 25 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £527 million in the year to end-March. C&W also confirmed the arrival in October of Lord Young of Grafton, the former trade secretary, as the new executive chairman.

Lord Sharp, who will retire as chairman and chief executive after ten years, at the age of 73, gave shareholders a parting present of a 25 per cent rise in their dividend to 10p, although earnings grew at only half that rate.

Lord Young will be a full-time chairman, but will not take on the role of chief executive. He is to end his executive responsibilities as a director of Salomon Brothers, the securities group.

Gordon Owen, the deputy chief executive and chairman of Mercury Communications, will become group managing director.

Lord Sharp said the external and diplomatic dimension of C&W, which draws more than half its profit from Hong Kong, had grown enormously. C&W had a tradition of taking its chairman from outside the company. Lord Young was chosen because of his international experience.

Lord Sharp said Lord Young was not brought on to the board earlier because a cooling off period was appropriate after he had left the government.

Mercury Communications returned a trading profit of £49 million (£18 million). Hong Kong Telecom accounted for 59 per cent of profits.

N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken (Philips Industries) Eindhoven (The Netherlands)

The Board of Management hereby gives notice that an

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

will be held on Monday, July 2, at 10.00 a.m., in the Philips Ontvangst Centrum, Mathildelaan, Eindhoven.

Shareholders of N.V. Gemeenschappelijk Bezit van Aandeelen Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken (Philips Lamps Holding) are entitled to attend this meeting.

The items on the agenda are as follows:

1. Opening.
2. Composition of the Board of Management.
3. Any other business.
4. Conclusion.

Shareholders of N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken who wish to attend the meeting and to vote, either in person or by proxy, must notify the Company not later than June 25, 1990, in the way indicated in the letter of convocation sent to them by the Company.

Shareholders of N.V. Gemeenschappelijk Bezit van Aandeelen Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken who wish to attend the meeting, either in person or by proxy, must notify the Company not later than June 25, 1990.

The following regulations apply.

A. Holders of share-certificates to bearer should deposit such certificates not later than June 25, 1990, at one of the following banks in exchange for a receipt which will entitle the holder to admission to the meeting.

In the Netherlands:
the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. in Amsterdam, Herengracht 595; the Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. in Amsterdam, Vijzelstraat 32; or at the office of the Company in Eindhoven, Groenewoudseweg 1.

In the United Kingdom:
Hill Samuel Bank Ltd., London.

In other countries:
at the banks designated for such purpose. Further particulars can be obtained from Hill Samuel Bank Ltd., London.

B. Holders of registered shares must notify the Company not later than June 25, 1990, in the way indicated in the letter of convocation sent to them by the Company:
- with respect to shares of the Eindhoven Registry: at the office of the Company;
- with respect to shares of the New York Registry: at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Corporate Trust & Agency Group, P.O. Box 318, Church Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10015.

Eindhoven, June 14, 1990

PHILIPS

Tempus, page 27

Tempus, page 27

Blacks unit bought by managers

BLACKS Leisure, the debt-laden retail group, has sold SWJ, its menswear subsidiary, to its management for £800,000. In April, Blacks said that because of accounting inaccuracies at Miss Sam, another subsidiary, group results would be below expectations.

David Gelernter, James Carroll and Paul Rooke, three executive directors, are buying SWJ. They will pay £500,000 initially, followed by six monthly instalments of £50,000, starting in January 1991.

SWJ will pay £47,300 of a £137,922 net inter-company loan from Blacks in December 1990. The balance will be met by Blacks' subscribing for £90,600 of preference shares in SWJ. Mr Simon Bentley, the chief executive of Blacks, could not say how the sale would affect Blacks' gearing.

Single currency

The European Community will probably have a single currency within five years, but only after a period of increased volatility for its existing currencies, Thomas Johnson, president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the American bank, said yesterday. He also expects a European central bank to be created.

Foxboro attracts

Foxboro Co, the American industrial process control group based in Massachusetts, said it has received several proposals to buy all its shares. Possible buyers are thought to include Dresser Industries and Westinghouse, both of the US, and Asea Brown Boveri, the Swiss-Swedish engineering and industrial group.

Firms cautious

Employers are being more cautious about recruitment for the coming third quarter, says a survey by Manpower, the employment services company. However, more employers hope to increase their labour force over the three months.

New director

John Foster & Son, the Bradford cloth maker, has appointed Graham Creswick as finance director from August. He succeeds David Breton. Mr Creswick is group financial director of Silentnight Holdings. Mr Breton, aged 61, will retire next year.

Directors look for refinancing deal at troubled Charterhall

By Gillian Bowditch

CHARTERHALL, the troubled footwear and textile company, has told its shareholders that the company's two remaining executive directors are attempting to refinance the group which has debt of about £85 million.

The company, which made losses of £26 million in the six months to December, will show a deficiency on the book value of shareholders' funds for the year to June. Charterhall had shareholder funds of £77.6 million last year.

More than 100 shareholders gathered at the extraordinary meeting in London yesterday to hear the first full report of the problems, and the run-up to the resignation of Russell Goward, chairman and chief executive, and three other executive directors.

Graham Steele and John Brimley, who are now running the group, said that a new chairman was being sought.

The meeting was convened because net assets had fallen to less than 50 per cent of the issued share capital.

Shareholders were told that a rights issue had been planned for February this year but Charterhall's shares were suspended at 9.5p on December 6 after its 60 per cent shareholder, Westmex, had its shares suspended on the Sydney Stock Exchange.

Charterhall is trying to get its shares re-listed. Westmex, which was controlled by Mr Goward, is in liquidation with debts of about £89 million.

Shareholders wanted to know why Charterhall's auditors, Peat Marwick McLintock, had approved the report and accounts for 1989, which included £84.5 million of intangible assets such as the Tandem brand name.

There were also questions over the eventual ownership of Westmex's 60 per cent stake

which looks set to fall to seven Australian banks.

Charterhall has the support of the State Bank of New South Wales which has deferred the interest and payment of a £97.3 million loan until September 1991.

The conditions of the loan include granting state bank warrants for 5 per cent of the share capital of each of the Tandem and Corah divisions and implementing an executive share option scheme accounting for another 5 per cent of each.

Shareholders will vote on these issues when the recapitalisation scheme is put to them in September.

The meeting was told that Tandem is trading profitably but Corah is not. The group should be operationally profitable in the six months to June 1991 but the directors could not say when the group would return to pre-tax profits.

DPR Futures' aim was 'to make money for clients'

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

A FORMER director of a City broking firm, accused of cheating investors out of millions of pounds, told an Old Bailey jury: "Our aim was to make as much money as possible for our clients."

Marcus Deller, aged 28, who left the company, DPR Futures, at the end of 1987 with a golden handshake of £500,000, said he had no idea that salesmen under his control were using "outrageous and unreasonable" methods to persuade investors to part with large sums of money.

Asked about the sales pitch of one employee, Simon Farid, aged 28, who, the court has heard, lied to potential investors and promised one he could make him £1 million pounds, Mr Deller said: "That is outrageous. I would not approve of that at all."

Mr Deller strenuously denied that these methods were commonplace among staff at

DPR. "I do not believe that this was typical," he said.

Mr Deller insisted that if anyone had been caught using such methods they would have been dismissed without hesitation.

Mr Edmund Lawson, QC, for the prosecution, put it to Mr Deller that Mr Farid, who gave evidence for the prosecution, had been very successful as a salesman for DPR and had been held out as an example to other employees.

The court has heard that Mr Farid earned £80,000 in commission during his first year with DPR and was given a Porsche car, worth £29,000, as a bonus for introducing 70 new clients to the company.

Mr Deller told the jury: "We seem to have made a very big mistake. I really don't know when he began to go out on this tack. When he joined the company he seemed to be a very straight bloke." He accepted that Mr Farid had made a lot of money for DPR.

Asked by Mr Lawson to explain how Mr Farid got away with it for so long, Mr Deller said: "Obviously, our system was ineffective in that we had a bad apple in the bunch."

Mr Deller, of Fulham Palace Road, southwest London, pleaded not guilty to a charge of fraudulent trading. David Rycott, aged 25, of Butler's Lane Road, Wokingham, Surrey, his brother Ian, aged 32, of Lavender Sweep, Battersea, southwest London, and Andrew Page, aged 31, of Elyhurst Close, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey, also deny the same charge.

The prosecution alleges that the City whiz-kids cheated investors, out of millions by promising them they could make a fortune in the high risk futures market.

The trial continues today.

Heath trust fund to keep top staff



Richard Fielding: incentive scheme introduced

By Martin Waller

CE HEATH, the insurance broker chaired by Richard Fielding, is setting up a multi-million pound trust fund linked to its share price in an attempt to lock in high-flying senior executives over the next decade.

The fund, or deferred benefit incentive scheme, was announced as Heath unveiled pre-tax profits ahead from £24.1 million to £27.3 million in the year to end-March despite higher interest charges and difficult trading conditions.

Pre-interest profits from broking advanced 14 per cent to £14 million, while underwriting increased 23 per cent to £16.3 million.

Heath will soon be choosing which of its 100-odd top executives will be participating in the scheme, which is thought to be unique in the insurance industry although it

has been tried elsewhere in financial services.

Peter Presland, the managing director, said: "We're a people industry, and you need a fair amount of adhesive to keep those people working for the company."

A Jersey-based discretionary trust is being formed, to which Heath is lending £4.5 million interest-free, while a similar amount will be borrowed from banks. The money, along with 5 per cent of Heath's annual pre-tax profits minus the interest charges on its initial £4.5 million contribution, will be used to buy Heath shares on the stock market. This will give the management an incentive to raise the share price, as after eight years at least payments will be made to eligible managers, out of the trust's assets after the repayment of the original loans.

Charges hit Mansfield

HIGHER interest charges and lower profits from the sale of property meant a fall in pre-tax profits from £8.99 million to £8.83 million in the year to end-March from Mansfield Brewery, the Nottinghamshire group.

A final dividend of 7.9p

makes 11.3p (9.5p). Both beer volumes and operating profits rose, helped by the warm summer last year and despite the sale of 21 public houses.

But finance charges jumped 21 per cent to £3.55 million as gearing rose from 25 to 30 per cent.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Third World receives investment warning

THE Third World will have to work still harder to attract investment to prevent it being diverted to Eastern Europe, Barber Conable, the American president of the World Bank, warned yesterday. He said in Bonn that the changes sweeping Eastern Europe would force the developing nations to revamp their economic systems. He foresaw a crucial role for the private sector.

Mr Conable rejected the suggestion that the World Bank was turning its back on the poorer regions and said Eastern Europe was as entitled to borrow as other parts of the world. The World Bank expects to lend about \$7.5 billion to Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia during the next three years. Mr Conable will meet M Jacques Attali, the French president of the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Paris today, to discuss co-operation.

High interest hurts Lookers

HIGH interest charges kept pre-tax profits at Lookers, the car dealer, down to £2.76 million (£2.82 million) in the six months to end-March. The interim dividend is held at 2p. Ken Martindale, the chairman, said business during the first three months to December had been difficult, but had improved considerably in the first quarter of 1990.

Setback for Arthur Shaw

THE downturn in house-building affected second-half trading at Arthur Shaw, the USM supplier of safety and security fittings for windows. Pre-tax profits slipped from £1.15 million to £913,000 in the year to April 1 on turnover down from £13.2 million to £13 million. Earnings per share fell from 10.08p to 7.32p, but the total payout is 4.1p (3.8p).

European cuts payout

EUROPEAN Colour, the chemical colour manufacturer, has cut its final dividend to 0.40p, making 0.60p for the year to end-March against 1.15p in the comparative 15-month period and equivalent to 0.92p on an annualised basis. The company, formerly Horace Cory, reported a fall in pre-tax profits to £263,000 in the year to end-March, against £707,000 in previous 15-month period. Turnover slid to £11.8 million (£16 million), although European sales improved from 9.5 per cent to above 15 per cent. Earnings per share slipped from 2.07p to 1.12p.

Craton Lodge loses

CRATON Lodge & Knight, the product development group, lost £97,000 before tax in the six months to end-March after exceptional losses from reorganisation of £58,000, the first set of figures since the rescue, backed by Hillsdown Investment Trust, two months ago. There is again no interim dividend. Last time, the company lost £587,000.

Craig & Rose figures wilt

PRE-TAX profits at Craig & Rose, the Edinburgh manufacturer of paint and varnish and supplier of wall coverings, slipped from £148,000 to £105,000 on turnover up to £5.42 million (£5.04 million) in the year to end-December. Earnings per share fell to 14.5p (22.75p), but the final dividend stays at 11.75p, making an unchanged total of 13.75p.

Credit group ahead

LONDON Scottish Bank, the credit company based in Manchester, advanced pre-tax profits from £1.51 million to £1.81 million, or 19.9 per cent, in the six months to May 1. The interim dividend has been increased from 0.75p to 0.875p on fully diluted earnings per share up from 2.1p to 2.4p.

The consumer business has benefited from last year's reorganisation, underwriting profits have helped the insurance business and Robinson Way, the consumer debt collection business is performing well.

We've got connections in all the right places.

Cable & Wireless has specialised in international communications for over a hundred years. Today we provide unique high quality service in over forty countries. Spanning the world, Cable & Wireless's Global Digital Highway is linking customers in key financial and commercial centres.

AROUND THE PACIFIC

Hong Kong Telecom's 18,000 employees provide one of the most modern telephone services in the world, with more than one phone for every two of Hong Kong's 5½ million people. Cable & Wireless also has a major holding in IDC connecting customers in Japan to the world via satellite and cable.

IN AMERICA

Over 60,000 business customers in the USA have chosen Cable & Wireless Communications Inc for their long distance telecommunications. Our digital system spans the States from Coast to Coast.

AROUND THE CARIBBEAN

Cable & Wireless operates local and international services in 14 Caribbean states, linking them by satellite and, via Bermuda, by fibre optic cable to the world.

IN EUROPE

In the UK Mercury Communications offers its customers a comprehensive high quality telephone and communications service. In 1992 Mercury Personal Communications will launch the world's first truly portable telephone system.



Cable and Wireless plc

THE WORLD TELEPHONE COMPANY

New Mercury House, 26 Red Lion Square, London WC1R 4UQ.

If you require a copy of the 1990 Annual Report and Accounts or our new corporate brochure, please contact: Corporate Affairs, Cable and Wireless plc, New Mercury House, 26 Red Lion Square, London WC1R 4UQ. Telephone 071 315 4468.

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Alexander tunes up the band

COMMENT

Hinges on the revolving doors at Lohbury are in danger of overheating as the National Westminster boardroom faces come and go in the aftermath of the Blue Arrow affair. The blue blood is being thinned by a series of appointments from the world way beyond Lombard Street, where profits are made by pleasing the customer rather than from old school ties, and by keeping costs under strict control rather than correctly reading the gilt-edged market.

Since the beginning of last year, 14 directors have slipped their moorings and sailed away. They include the two Greens, who were turned into celebrities by the department of trade and industry, and Lord Boardman, who will possibly go into the history books as the last company chairman to "do the right thing" when let down by those he was responsible for supervising. Others who have left their chairs, if not their mark, at the NatWest table carry such surnames as Money-Coutts, Touche, Cubitt and Boyne. Sir Philip Wilkinson, a deputy chairman, moves out at

the end of this month. Sir Peter Walters went when he was left in second place for the chairmanship.

Lord Alexander, the barrister-turned-businessman chairman who brought a new dimension to libel awards (and we can hardly thank him for that), slimmed the board and is now rebuilding it again. The two new appointments, Sir Ian MacLaurin and Martin Taylor, are the first positive indications of Alexander's sense of direction. Sir Ian is chairman of Tesco, a company which has managed profitable change to perfection. Taylor, who rubbed shoulders with Alexander at the Takeover Panel, is vice-chairman of Hanson Trust — need I say more?

Both are non-executive appointments, but nevertheless carry significant responsibilities: 12 routine meetings a year, plus four "specials" dealing with future planning and results, plus commitments to board commit-

tees and the inevitable social functions. In an admittedly lively market yesterday, NatWest shares bounded 10p to 350p, not quite the best this year, but not far short. The message is that Alexander means business.

Racal

Vodafone continues to churn out the cash for its mostly American shareholders and is providing Racal Electronics, its parent, with a great deal of comfort while its non-telecom interests are undergoing something of a mixed period.

Stripping out the contribution from the 80 per cent-owned Racal Telecom, the rest of Racal Electronics, or "Old Racal" as the market likes to call it, showed

a slight fall at the operating profit level.

Sir Ernest Harrison, chairman of both groups, is perhaps rightly prickly about the performance of old Racal. The Vodafone phenomenon was devised and nurtured within Racal Electronics. It was funded heavily in the dark days when the hefty capital spending needed to set up the infrastructure of the system was, for all the City knew, disappearing into a black hole.

There were those, GEC included, who thought that the government licences to operate the cellphone network were not even worth applying for. But having seized its main chance, old Racal is reaping the benefit and should be given the credit for its foresight. Thanks to the cash support from RT last year, a substantial recovery in the

fortunes of old Racal is in sight this year. Without it, an unpopular rights issue might have been necessary. Racal Electronics is heading for a pre-tax advance of more than 50 per cent.

The ADR listing for the shares means that US investors, who have shown a great deal more faith in Vodafone than their British counterparts, will now be able to consider the merits of Racal Electronics, too. That can only be good for the rest of the shareholders.

Sugar

Along with beer and the Harrods, the British sugar industry has been one of the favourite topics for repeated references to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission over the years. Tate & Lyle knew what was coming and decided to take its medicine in advance of

making a formal grab for British Sugar.

Tate will try to shift the argument from the creation of a British sugar monopoly to the European sugar market, in which the combined group would have only about an eighth, or to the total market for sweeteners. This is unlikely to sway the Commission if it considers only the interest of British consumers.

T&L will have to convince the Commission that the merger will bring positive benefits that outweigh the elimination of the most direct competitor. This sounds more like Labour's intended competition policy for mergers. Tate's case that the merger would create a strong British competitor would fit better with that, too.

On previous form, the Commission may not worry too much about any injustice to Tate, which has effectively been locked out of the beet market. Still, the Commission has pulled bigger surprises.

David Brewerton

THE Barlow Clowes affair and the collapse of Hamilton House Associates Ltd, Dundale Securities and B&C pose the question: How effective are the Financial Services Act 1986 and the self-regulatory organisations (SRO)?

Any person carrying on investment business in Britain, who is not an exempt person, has to be authorised under the act either directly by the Securities and Investments Board (SIB) or by admission to membership of an SRO. Each of the five SROs has its own lengthy and complex rule book to regulate the activities of members. Anyone who has ever had cause to refer to these rule books will be only too aware that they are a maze in which it is all too easy to get lost. Together with the rule book of the SIB this can only lead to unnecessary costs and lack of unity in the approaches taken by the regulatory bodies.

It becomes apparent upon studying our present regulatory structure that efficiency, and therefore effectiveness, could be improved by streamlining. At present, the SIB acts as an umbrella body with the SROs under it. Efficiency could be improved by having one body with responsibility for the financial services industry as a whole. This body would need proper financing so that it could attract people of the high calibre necessary to draft new rules and police the industry.

David Walker, the chairman of the SIB, recognised the complexity of the SIB rules and proposed amendments in November 1988. However, it soon became clear that the proposals could not simplify the system by themselves and that changes were required to the act. Amendments to the act are being considered, but these would still permit the SIB and SROs to maintain their own separate rules, albeit with greater interaction.

The act was drafted to provide protection to investors and to ensure the financial services industry operated efficiently. While members of the financial services are still operating freely, it appears that they are often doing so without regard to the rules of their SROs, in most cases, no

Streamlining to build muscle into the SIB



David Pine: comparing Britain with the American model

David Pine looks at financial regulation

doubt, due to the complexity of such rules and the obscure meaning of the same.

One area in which there could be considerable improvement is that of compensation. There appears no reason why the financial services industry should not introduce compulsory professional indemnity or fidelity insurance cover equivalent to the schemes run by the Law Society or the Institute of Chartered Accountants. These professional bodies operate compulsory insurance schemes to protect the public and there is no limit on the amount of compensation a claimant can receive. This is

in strict contrast to the compensation scheme operated by the SIB, where the maximum a claimant can receive is the sum of £48,000 provided that his claim constitutes an eligible claim within the rules of the compensation scheme.

The SROs recognise the benefits of adequate insurance cover as was shown by the attempts of the Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association (Fimbra) to ensure its members obtained insurance cover. The level which was proposed was £100,000, but the proposals failed to be implemented. Therefore, an

investor may discover, as did many investors in the Barlow Clowes case, that if they are ever in the unfortunate position of having to make a claim against their financial adviser there is no, or inadequate, insurance cover. Despite the good intentions of the SROs, it appears that this problem may not be resolved until legislation demands it.

Although there will clearly be cost implications to the financial services industry by implementing a compulsory insurance scheme, savings could be achieved by a restructuring of the regulatory authorities and the administrative machinery.

It appears that our regulatory system could profit by a comparison with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States. This is a government agency entrusted with very wide powers.

The SEC has operated since the 1930s with a staff of civil servants, mainly lawyers, and qualified investigators. It is not attached to the bodies it regulates and therefore does not always have to show as much regard for the effects of its actions on its members as our own SROs, by their very nature, must. Any actions taken by the SEC are published, and a daily press release is issued containing details of all court or administrative actions taken the previous day. This has to be compared to our system, where members of SROs can be investigated and suspended without the public being aware of their identity or the reasons for the action.

It soon becomes apparent why the SEC is regarded with awe and a degree of fear by the bodies it regulates. This is in stark contrast to the SIB, which, despite the fact that it used its powers to restrict or close down the businesses of firms on 23 occasions in its first year of operation, still does not appear to be regarded as a real force by many financial service operators.

David Pine is a senior partner with Alexander Tatham & Co, the Manchester solicitor, who represented all the investors in Barlow Clowes, the failed investment group.

TEMPUS

Regalian's rough ride

IT IS three years since Regalian Properties paid £22 million for a 0.64-acre site next to Kensington Gardens in central London.

At the time, the development planned for the site (20 flats priced at between £2 million and £10 million) looked like the sort of expensive toy occasionally indulged in by a company whose core business is thriving: as Regalian's then was.

Three years on, the company has 700 unsold flats, and Kensington Palace Gardens is the only residential development in progress. Future profits, particularly in 1991/92, look heavily dependent on its success.

Current profits are being provided by another 1987 acquisition, the "Green Giant" site next to London's Vauxhall Bridge. Having cleverly swapped a residential planning permission for a 450,000 sq ft office consent, Regalian last year sold the site to the Property Services Agency for more than £90 million, cash up front.

That cash earned interest of

£11.8 million last year, more than the group's pre-tax profits of £1.1 million in the year to March, down from £25.5 million. Profits could be about the same in 1990/91. Unless Regalian hits a cash bind, its shares, now 69p, against an asset value of 150p or so, have long-term recovery potential.

C&W

CABLE & Wireless needs to demonstrate continuing high growth to justify the share rating earned under Lord Sharp's leadership since privatisation. At 56p, the shares sell at 18.2 times earnings with a dividend yield of only 2.3 per cent.

That has been deserved. The 25 per cent rise in pre-tax profit to £527 million in the year to end March comes down to a 12 per cent rise in earnings per share due to higher minorities, partly through expansion in the Caribbean.

C&W clearly thinks earnings unrepresentative since it has raised the dividend by 25 per cent. Certainly the under-

lying 17 per cent pre-tax increase, allowing for currency movements and other one-offs, looks sustainable.

C&W has been investing for future growth in diverse ways. In Britain, for instance, Mercury increased trading profit from £18 million to £49 million without including Telephone Rentals.

Lord Young's appointment will, however, remind investors of the political risk, especially of the former dominant Hong Kong Telecom. This has been minimised by bringing the Chinese government in as partners, causing the Hong Kong profit contribution to fall to a pro forma 54 per cent. Hong Kong will still bring alarms from time to time. That argues against chasing this international growth stock too far.

Christian Salvesen

CHRISTIAN Salvesen can reasonably claim to be making money out of disasters as widely differing as super-

tanker spillages and food scares. Its food processing operations are benefiting from the "flight to quality" among the major retailers while Vikoma claims to be world leader in the control of water-borne oil pollution.

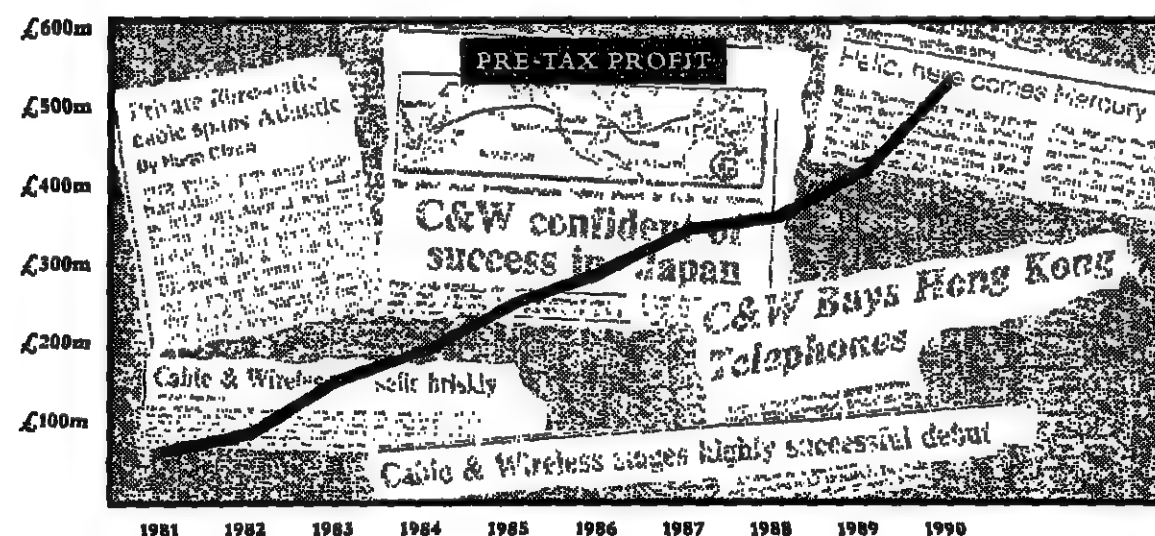
Chris Masters, the chief executive, has shown himself keen to leave long-established but unprofitable businesses such as shipping and commodity cold-storage.

Earnings per share jumped 25 per cent to 15p in the year to end-March, while pre-tax profits, despite an unexpected £2.2 million provision for reorganisation costs, comfortably beat City forecasts, ahead 18.5 per cent at £62.1 million.

The brick division was flat and can look to little progress in the current year, while there must be doubt over parts of distribution and cold storage. Food processing will again be strong, as will specialist hire.

The shares jumped 15p to 182p, putting them on a multiple of 11, assuming £68.5 million pre-tax this year. Expect some consolidation, but they look good value long-term.

Accelerating growth boosts prospects for the '90's.



- Trading profit has increased by 54% to £564m — an increase of £197m.
- Profit before tax has increased by 25% to £527m — an increase of £107m.
- Turnover exceeded £2 billion — an increase of 51%.
- Earnings per share has increased by 12% to 31.3p.
- Recommended full year dividend increased by 25% to 10.0p.
- Net gearing at 31 March 1990 is zero.

CABLE & WIRELESS ANNUAL RESULTS

(Audited Results)	1990	1989	% Growth
Turnover	2,316	1,534	51%
Profit before taxation	527	420	25%
Earnings per share	31.3p	27.9p	12%
Recommended dividend per share	10.0p	7.98p	25%

Cable and Wireless plc
THE WORLD TELEPHONE COMPANY
New Mercury House, 26 Red Lion Square, London WC1R 4JQ.

Recommended final dividend of 6.9p payable 1 October 1990.

The full Report and Accounts, on which the auditors have issued an unqualified report, will be posted to shareholders on 22 June 1990. Copies will be available from the Company Secretary. If you have any enquiries as an investor, please call us on 071-315 4455.

New billing for Kitcat star

BRUCE Jones, Kitcat & Aitken's star leisure analyst, has, as predicted in the *City Diary*, wasted no time in finding lucrative employment elsewhere. Jones, who, together with his team mate Roy Owens, is ranked number three in both the Eitel and Institutional Investor league tables, after James Capel and BZW, heard the news that Kitcat was withdrawing from the UK market, with the loss of 120 jobs, while on a working visit to Rank Organisation's flagship leisure centre in Stoke-on-Trent. He was then promptly spotted swapping home telephone numbers with Mark Loveland, of Warburg Securities, and Peter Joseph, of Smith New Court, both of whom were also on the Rank trip. And now, barely a fortnight later, both he and Owens have indeed signed up to join Smith New Court, to work alongside Joseph. "They had a strong following at Kitcat but because the firm didn't do any market making it wasn't turned into market share," Joseph, himself ranked eighth, tells me. "We had a smaller following but greater market share and now we hope to improve both market share and following." The new recruits start on Monday.

Double and quits

MICHAEL Ashcroft, the chief of ADT Group, which is based in Bermuda, has made a profit of £185,000 on an investment



"Cable and Wireless have scored the equaliser Mr Tubbik."

of £90,000 that he made seven years ago in Binns Cornwall, the financial public relations firm. Ashcroft, a financial supporter of the Conservative party, negotiated the option to acquire a 26 per cent holding in the company for £1 when he made the original loan of £90,000 in 1983. Although the loan was subsequently repaid, Ashcroft exercised his option in 1988, entitling him to half the holding of the company's founder, Peter Binns. After an acrimonious battle, Binns delivered the stock and has since left the firm, resurfacing a couple of weeks ago at Haggie, another City PR company.

Richard Oldworth, Binns Cornwall's new chief executive, tells me that both Binns and Ashcroft have now been bought out and that, in two weeks, the firm will be changing its name to Buchanan Communications. "It means that 51 per cent of the company is now available for redistribution among our employees," Oldworth, aged 33, said.

Words of wisdom

THE private enterprises of Stephen Lewis, the prophet of doom and gloom in the Square Mile, and otherwise known, until recently, for being the glib guru at UBS Phillips & Drew, are expanding. Lewis, who predicted, after the stock market crash in 1987, that 50,000 City jobs would go, is still a consultant to P&D but now running Fifth Horseman Publications, which analyses the gilt and equity markets. He is on the brink of launching a special Japanese edition of his weekly product. "But it will have to be completely repackaged and rewritten for the Japanese market — I don't think they understand our sense of humour," says Lewis, known for his exceptionally dry wit. He is in talks with two or three independent Japanese financial publishing firms, about establishing reciprocal distribution arrangements. Lewis is already known to regular readers of *Nikkei Sangyo Shimbun*, the Japanese equivalent of the *Financial Times*, since he writes a column in it on a near-monthly basis. "They use a photograph of me, alongside the article, but I'm sure they've touched it up to make me look more oriental," adds Lewis, screwing up his eyes in a demonstrative fashion.

File a flask

THE latest accessory for City slickers is no longer the personal organiser but the flask. The invention, a normal personal organiser but with a hip flask fitted inside, is being marketed as the answer for any whiz-kid who fancies the odd sly tipple without ruining a reputation. It has been developed by Acorn Productions, which is based in Birmingham. One of the flask's creators, Peter Davis, aged 36, says: "I know they've had a hard time of it lately, but I can't see a whiz-kid sitting on a train gulping from a bottle in a brown paper bag. Our invention is perfect." Officially branded as the "disorganiser flask," orders for 2,000, at £25 each, have already been placed. "They'll certainly be disorganised after they've consumed the contents," Davis adds.

FROM the New Zealand Times: "Napier is an eight-year-old gelding by Taipei II from Miss Iva, owned and trained at Riverport by John Carran who races him with his wife."

Carol Leonard

سوق المال

WALL STREET

Jun 13 Jun 12 Jun 11

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Selling at opening trims Dow

New York

THE Dow Jones industrial

average was off three points at

2,930.42 in early dealings.

Prices declined after opening

on the firm side. An un-

expected drop in retail sales

supported hopes for an easing

of interest rates by the Federal

Reserve and helped to offset

profit-taking at the opening.

A steep climb in the Dow

average in the previous two

days invited the profit-taking

and also some end-of-quarter

investment in blue chips by

the institutions, traders said.

The Nikkei average

rose 49.46 points, or

0.15 per cent, to 32,371.77.

Shares were mildly firmer in

thin trading, ending a three-

day run of declines for the

Nikkei. Investors moved on to

the sidelines in the wake of the

recent declines and ahead of

American economic reports.

The DAX index, the DAX

index, closed 12.91 lower at

1,787.45. Shares ended 0.7 per

cent down after a day of

volatile price swings.

The All-Ord-

index ended 9.0 up at

1,510.6 after peaking at

1,514.4 as a 41-point rise in

Wall Street overnight set the

scene for an early rally. The

market closed firmer but off

its highs with dealings domi-

nated by big banking stocks.

(Reuters)

STOCK MARKET

Broker backs retailing sector

THE prospect of an early entry into the European exchange rate mechanism and a softening of interest rates could be good news for Britain's high street retailers who have been under a cloud for so long.

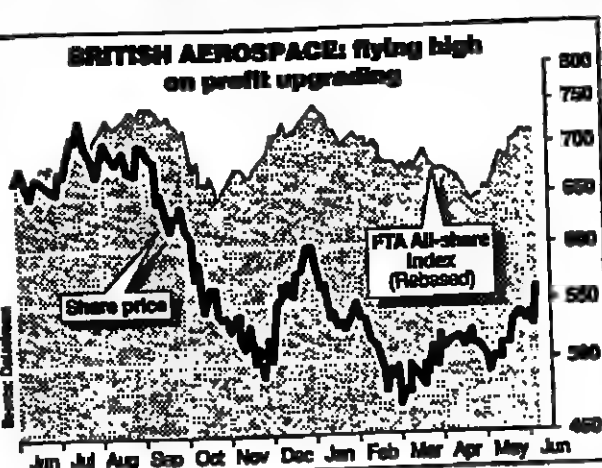
The retailing team at County NatWest WoodMac believes that the stores sector will be a big beneficiary of ERM entry and the writer of overseas investment that it is likely to bring. John Richards, a retailing analyst at County, says entry means that long-term interest rates will decline and this will attract overseas buyers to the sector. It will also remove the currency risks to overseas investors presented by a volatile pound that forces many of them to look for strong premiums on yields.

County believes this wave of overseas support will benefit Marks and Spencer which rose 16p to a peak of 246p in the wake of the recent declines and ahead of American economic reports.

Frankfort - The DAX index, the DAX index, closed 12.91 lower at 1,787.45. Shares ended 0.7 per cent down after a day of volatile price swings.

Sydney - The All-Ord-index ended 9.0 up at 1,510.6 after peaking at 1,514.4 as a 41-point rise in Wall Street overnight set the scene for an early rally. The market closed firmer but off its highs with dealings dominated by big banking stocks.

(Reuters)



Barton, 3p up at 174p, Next, 2p better at 67p, Stereohome, 3p firmer at 130p, Boots, 7p higher at 301p and Etm, which hardened 4p to 126p. Sentiment elsewhere also

Keep an eye on Innerscare, the USM optical and dental supplies group headed by Peter Cowan. Its share price has risen by 10 per cent in the past week to 66p as fund managers top up their holdings, now totalling 40 per cent. A series of acquisitions is planned for the next few months.

remained obsessed with the ERM. This again boosted sterling which pulled government securities and the equity market higher.

Share prices succeeded in breaching the 2,400 mark for

could find it difficult to unwind their positions as the time draws near.

Government securities continued to make the most of a stronger pound, closing with gains stretching to 2% as the outlook for interest rates became more encouraging.

British Aerospace soared 37p to 571p. Security Pacific Hoare Govett, the company's broker, has raised its forecast of pre-tax profits for the current year from £285 million to £335 million and for 1991 by £15 million to £385 million. It believes that trading has been so buoyant that the group will be able to absorb the cost of this year's engineers' strike, estimated at £45 million.

The Rascal twins pleased the market with impressive full-year figures. Rascal Electronics rose 18p to 478p following this week's full-year figures showing pre-tax profits up from £15 million to £20.1 million. BZW is forecasting profits of £24 million this time. The broker says that the shares will offer a return of 25 per cent per annum.

year figures. Rascal Electronics rose 1p to 212p after reporting pre-tax profits up from £177.9 to £201.3 million, while Telecom advanced 8p to 370p after almost doubling its profits to £165 million.

Cable and Wireless also celebrated the news of a leap in profits from £420 million to £527 million with a rise of 9p to 569p.

Haemecell, the biotechnology company quoted on the Third Market, rallied 19p to 87p following the publication of a progress report on its new blood filtration unit. The group was forced to issue the report to counteract a 37p fall in the price during late trading on Tuesday which it was unable to explain.

Fisons also regained some of its poise, rallying 4p to 360p. This week the American Food and Drug Administration's advisory committee recommended that Tiliade, its anti-asthma drug, should be marketed in the US. Full approval from the FDA is expected within the next six months. Fisons has offered the FDA up-to-date data on Tiliade to counter claims that the treatment is no more beneficial than the group's existing treatment, Intal.

There was no shortage of features in the food sector where Wyffes recovered a 4p fall to finish 2p better at 106p. The group has reached an "historic" agreement in Honduras which will significantly increase its supply of premium bananas.

Ranks Hovis McDougall rose 6p to 365p on revived bid hopes.

Michael Clark

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Date: Jun 13, 1990

Call Put

Strike Price

Delta

Gamma

Vega

Theta

Rho

Price

Bid

Ask

Volume

Open

High

Low

Close

Settle

Last

Change

Vol

Open

High

Low

Close

Settle

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Change

Vol

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Daily Non-Stop London to Hong Kong

From the 15th of June, Cathay Pacific offers you a better way to fly to Hong Kong. A daily non-stop London-Hong Kong service. With the care and attention provided by our Oriental flight attendants, it's the service you'll prefer. So now, when you want to arrive in better shape there's no stopping you. For full details of our daily evening (non-stop) and morning (one-stop) services from London, see your travel agent or call us on

Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	Delecta (as)	Food	
2	Whitecroft	Industrial S-Z	
3	Union Dico	Bank/Discount	
4	Christies Int	Industrial A-D	
5	Park Foods	Food	
6	Flores	Industrial E-K	
7	Glynwed (as)	Industrial E-K	
8	RMC Gp (as)	Building/Roads	
9	Wicks	Draper/Stores	
10	Boyd (Wm)	Industrial A-D	
11	Rechem	Industrial L-R	
12	Whitbread 'A' (as)	Breweries	
13	Jarvis	Building/Roads	
14	TGH	Industrial S-Z	
15	TI (as)	Industrial S-Z	
16	Pico	Electricals	
17	PLM (as)	Food	
18	Fine Van Fm	Bank/Discount	
19	Barchart (as)	Bank/Discount	
20	Blue Circle (as)	Building/Roads	
21	Meyer Int	Industrial S-Z	
22	Siege (as)	Industrial S-Z	
23	Meanez (Int)	Draper/Stores	
24	Br Vm	Industrial A-D	
25	Vickers	Industrial S-Z	
26	Nim Foods (as)	Food	
27	Dunhill	Draper/Stores	
28	Rezer PLC (as)	Building/Roads	
29	MB Group (as)	Industrial L-R	
30	Tate & Lyle	Food	
31	Hawker Siddi (as)	Industrial E-K	
32	Eurotherm	Electricals	
33	Pilkington (as)	Industrial L-R	
34	Appletree Hldgs	Food	
35	Abey National (as)	Bank/Discount	
36	Rank Org (as)	Industrial L-R	
37	Cher Allen	Bank/Discount	
38	Ladbroke (as)	Hotel/Caterers	
39	Royal Telecom (as)	Electricals	
40	Delta	Electricals	
41	Barton (as)	Draper/Stores	
42	Boots (as)	Industrial A-D	
43	Oronall Wht	Breweries	
44	AB Food (as)	Food	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

Three winners shared yesterday's £2,000 Portfolio Platinum prize. Janet Russell of Bedford, Thomas Norris of Morpeth in Northumberland, and Robert Kimms of Farnham in Surrey, each receive £666.66.

BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Share	Price	Change	%	P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
High	Low	Share	Price	Change	%	P/E

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
High	Low	Share	Price	Change	%	P/E

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
High	Low	Share	Price	Change	%	P/E

UNDATED						
High	Low	Share	Price	Change	%	P/E

BANKS, DISCOUNT HP

High	Low	Share	Price	Change	%	P/E

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Further strong advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began June 11. Dealings end June 22. Contango day June 25. Settlement day July 2. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks.

(VOLUMES: PAGE 28)

1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

BREWERIES						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

BUILDING, ROADS						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

FINANCE, LAND						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

FINANCIAL TRUSTS						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

FOODS						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

DRAPERY, STORES						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

ELECTRICALS						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

E-K						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

L-R						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

HOTELS, CATERERS						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

S-Z						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

OILS, GAS						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

TOBACCO						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

INSURANCE						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

LEISURE						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

MINING						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

TEXTILES						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

SHOES, LEATHER						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

TRANSPORT						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

WATER						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

OVERSEAS TRADERS						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

PROPERTY						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

SHOES, LEATHER						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

TEXTILES						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

TRANSPORT						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

WATER						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

OILS, GAS						
1990 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio PLATINUM

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Solicitors: Solicitor of In-
Revenue; Taylor, Joynt
Garrett.

er **Garrett**.

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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

سكنا من الامم

All aboard for a safari to the bed of the sea

Jules Verne's adventures *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* could become a reality for tourists if submarine makers can perfect a suitable pleasure craft. Nick Nuttall reports

At the works of the Swiss engineering firm of Sulzer Brothers of Winterthur, the final construction touches are being put to an 18-man submarine that could herald a landmark in exploration of "inner space".

The steel-hulled SPT-16 will never carry a nuclear payload or fire a torpedo in anger: instead the craft has been built to carry passengers and to reveal the underwater wonders of Lakes Constance, Lucerne, Lugano and Geneva to tourists.

According to marine engineers specialising in leisure oceanology, the arrival of the 33-tonne, 13-metre vessel highlights the growing confidence that a healthy, international underwater leisure industry is on the brink of emerging.

Technological advances in military, scientific and commercial naval architecture are waiting to be applied to a wider audience, while developments in lighting, materials and propulsion units are ready to expand the experiences of even the most confirmed landlubber to include the beauties that lie below the surface of the world's great lakes and oceans.

The Swiss submarine is the inspiration of Professor Jacques Piccard, a Cluny-based specialist in the research and construction of deep-sea submarines, whose father, the physicist Professor August Piccard, broke the world altitude record in the early 1930s in the pursuit of atmospheric science.

Professor Piccard's new submersible comes 42 years after his father, with backing from the French government, finally launched the deep-sea research balloon, the bathyscaphe, after the project was interrupted by the hostilities of the Second World War.

SPT-16 is the Swiss scientist's fourth design. In keeping with what has until now been the slow development of the industry and application of technology to leisure oceanology, only six have been realised.

The submarine is due to be launched in November to coincide with the 1990 Swiss Year of the Lakes and Rivers and the 1991 700th anniversary of the country's birth.

It consists of four welded cylindrical sections, which form the pressurised hull, a conical stern, four pairs of 80cm diameter viewing windows and a vast, acrylic viewport at the front. With electrical power supplied by re-chargeable storage bat-

teries, the submarine has been designed for 12 one-hour dives.

The submersible, which is undergoing radiographic and ultrasonic testing for cracks and is set to undergo hydrostatic pressure testing at a depth of 125 metres, will operate at up to 100 metres below the lakes' surface.

Hugo Pfaffhauser, managing director of Zurich-based Deep Line AG Panoramic Submarine, which will operate the "Tour De Lac Suisse", said that passengers would be ferried out to the vessel on a mother ship whose crew would monitor the location and keep in constant radio contact with SPT-16 during the dive.

Over the next few years, the number of tourist submarines operating around the world is expected to treble to 60 vessels as the demand for ocean-related leisure expands.

Most are destined for the warm and clear water of the Pacific and the Caribbean. At least one, the MK 111/48 — which has been built by W-Sub of Turku and is undergoing trials off the Finnish coast — is destined for the Egyptian part of the Red Sea.

At the same time, financiers and engineers are beginning to toy with other ambitious projects, including plastic tubes through which people can walk under the sea close to the coast. Underwater hotels, restaurants and theme parks, as well as fish farms and mineral factories, are also being mooted.

Dick Winchester, a marine engineer and managing director of the Aberdeen-based Winchester Associates, said: "We have had open discussions with clients about building an underwater restaurant to which people would be ferried by submarine."

Off the Florida coast lies a small former scientific research habitat which now operates as a hotel and to which visitors scuba-dive for a few nights' seclusion. An underwater restaurant would, however, have diners entering by a technique pioneered for military rescue work known as dry transfer, in which the vessel locks on to the building with people disembarking at a pressure of one atmosphere.

Even the modern businessmen, obsessed with keeping in touch, would be able to enjoy the delights of dining beneath the sea. Acoustic telephones, essentially acoustic transducers operating at 27 and 9 kilohertz and developed originally for the military and police, are also now available, which allow both short-range (1 to 2km), high-quality and

longer-range (4-5km), lower-quality conversations.

Mr Winchester believes the limitations to what can be now be achieved are purely financial, with expertise gleaned from submersibles and platform designs in the North Sea during the past three decades readily applicable to leisure oceanology.

"People are designing submarines for 6,000-metre depths and there is now a large body of engineering knowledge about the composite materials for building structures underwater," he said.

As evidence of the growing confidence in tourist submarines, Winchester Associates are set to commence construction of an estimated £2 million, 135-tonne, 60-passenger vessel for a Far Eastern customer.

The TS-60 is being designed using the latest in computer-aided engineering, and will operate in waters which are half sandy bed and half coral. It has 10 electrically powered thrusters and a top speed of three knots.

Lighting, vital to the enjoyment of passengers at progressively lower depths, where first red, then orange and finally yellow parts of the spectrum give way to an all-pervasive aquamarine, is controlled by dimmer from the captain's console.

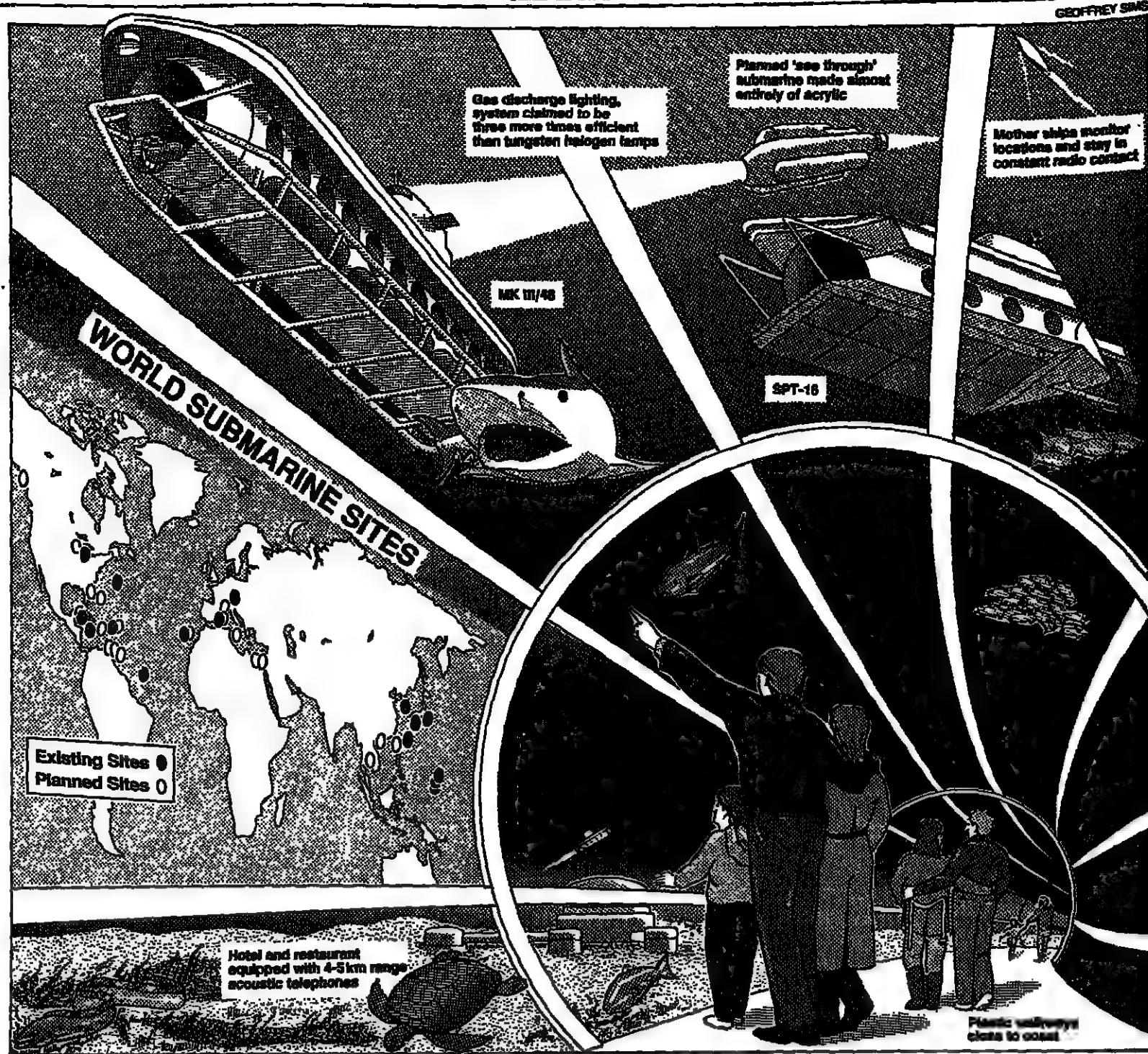
To enhance the sense of adventure, the TS-60 has internal monitors that can be switched to display external video camera views, and a software routine has been written which flashes up a fictitious sonar display.

In addition, a sound system adds *Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea* authenticity by broadcasting old-fashioned adic blips while, along the floor, banks of flashing lights lead to disembarkation exits.

The TS-60 will feature at the Tourist Oceanology International 90 conference to be held in Monte Carlo in October.

Among the delegates will be Dr Mike Newell, an electronics and lighting expert who, with his company Aquabeam of Grantham, Lincolnshire, is pioneering new developments in underwater lighting.

Rigid tungsten halogens, developed for commercial diving operations, have until now been the standard equipment for tourist submarines. However, their high power consumption, unimportant when a diver is attached via an umbilical cable to a surface power source, and relatively poor ability to reflect the range



of marine colour, can be limiting for designers.

Aquabeam is perfecting a gas discharge lighting system specifically for underwater use, which is claimed to be three times more efficient than tungsten halogen lamps producing a colour temperature in excess of 4,000 degrees Kelvin.

"In addition to offering a fantastic visual experience, the new system will allow a passenger to take photographs which will not be disappointing," Dr Newell says.

Another emerging possibility is the submarine safari, which is being made possible by developments in alternative power units to batteries, which need recharging.

Military submarines are powered either by nuclear or diesel engines, which are impractical in both environmental and cost terms for the limited ranges of tourist submarines.

Lieutenant Gary Hawley, of the Royal Naval Engineering College at Plymouth, who is four years into a Nato-backed project into Air Independent Power Systems, believes that new developments in continental navies may boost the range of leisure submarines for safari use.

These include the first one powered by a Stirling engine, which was launched by the Swedish navy in February, and a Type S212 German naval submarine, which is due for launch in 1993 and runs on fuel cell power packs that

harness a special catalyst to derive electricity from oxygen and hydrogen.

Dr Stephanie Merry, of the Department of Mechanical Engineering at Southampton University, will also present evidence on the possibilities for human-powered mini-submarines, rather like underwater pedals, which have been undergoing tests at Florida Atlantic University in the United States.

The dream of many marine leisure engineers has been to develop a submarine that is made almost entirely from seethrough acrylic. Concern

has centred on the engineering difficulties of developing a plastic hull that is capable of withstanding the wave forces on the surface and the fluctuating pressures and temperatures under the sea, without cracking at the seams.

Some engineers remain doubtful that such a vessel can be built. But according to Dr Don Walsh, of International Maritime in New York, who has worked with Professor Piccard, the realisation of the acrylic-hulled submarine is at hand.

Comex, based in Marseille, and a Canadian engineering

company, have submitted plans to the watchdog agency, the American Bureau of Shipping in Paramus, New Jersey, and are set to announce construction plans soon. "It will be the announcement of the year", said Dr Walsh.

According to Mr Winchester, Britain is well placed to capitalise on the expected growth in tourist oceanology, having the scientists, designers, engineers and expertise to match American, Finnish, Belgium and French rivals.

However, he is worried that this talent and opportunity

may be lost because British bankers and financiers are more conservative.

This is in marked contrast with the Continent, where some national banks offer incentives or favourable credit lines for what may appear speculative investments, ensuring their industry can compete.

● Tourist Oceanology International 90 is being organised from October 9-11 in Monaco by Spearhead Exhibitions, Rowe House, 55/59 Fife Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 1TA.

Surgery through the keyhole

EIGHTY surgeons converged on Leeds General Infirmary on Tuesday for a demonstration of the removal of a woman's gall bladder in a revolutionary operation that combines techniques of modern microsurgery. (Pearce Wright writes.)

The procedure, using key-hole surgery and contact laser surgery and watched via closed-circuit television, was performed by Dr Joseph Petelin, one of the American surgeons who pioneered the method. Another two patients were treated and all three returned home yesterday.

The demonstration was the first to be given in a series at British teaching hospitals by Dr Petelin, from Kansas University Medical Centre, and Dr Stephen Grochmal, from the Centre for Perinatal and Reproductive Medicine, East Brunswick, New Jersey, who has developed the laser approach to treat infertility problems, and as a less invasive therapy for other gynaecological disorders.

Over the next few days, more than 400 surgeons are expected to attend seminars in the new technique at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, west

British doctors this week carried out operations using laser techniques which could cut hospital waiting lists



Surgeons using a TV lens inserted into the abdomen

London. Almost 100,000 patients a year in the UK have conventional open surgery, or cholecystectomy, for gall bladder removal.

The American specialists are demonstrating less invasive microsurgery methods at the invitation of Mr David Rosin, consultant general and oncological surgeon to St Mary's Hospital, and Mr Michael McMahon, consultant surgeon at Leeds.

They believe the new tech-

nique, which gets the patient home within 24 hours and a quicker return to a normal lifestyle in days instead of weeks, could mean dramatic benefits for the National Health Service through savings in hospital bed space and reduced waiting lists.

The British doctors visited Kansas last February to assess the technique, and Mr Rosin's team has operated on two patients. He said another 13 operations would be performed at St Mary's today and tomorrow. Dr Petelin began last September and has removed 240 gall bladders.

From the patient's point of view, Mr Rosin said there was lack of pain and a better cosmetic result, in addition to a more rapid return to work. He also believed the procedure met the goals of the government's reforms for the health service.

According to Dr Petelin, the incidence of gall bladder dis-

orders tends to fit the four F's: female, fat, forty and fertile. He estimates the proportion of cases as three women to every two men.

With the new procedure — known formally as contact laser laparoscopic cholecystectomy or Contact LLC — surgeons guide the laser "scalpel" as they monitor the gall bladder on a television screen.

Instead of making a five to eight inch incision, small punctures are made on the abdomen of less than half an inch each.

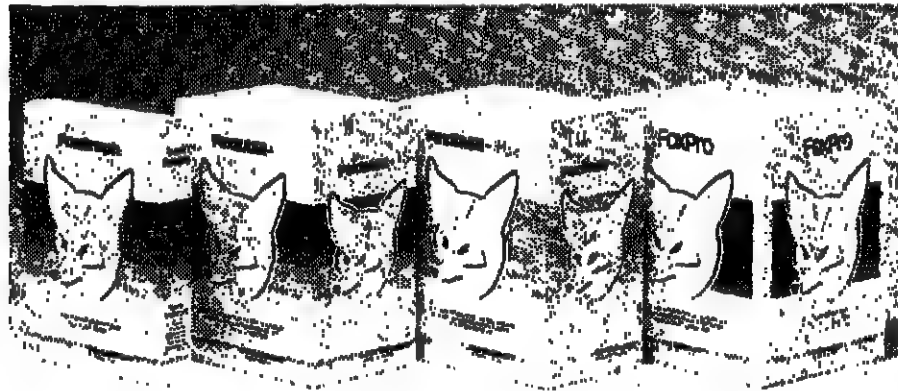
Because there are no open incisions, the surgical team views the operation on monitors. A telescope-like slender tube, or laparoscope, carries a lens that focuses a picture of the gall bladder back to a tiny television camera. A 2.5 millimetre diameter catheter containing a long quartz fibre, tipped with a tiny synthetic sapphire, is slipped through a second, smaller tube to touch the neck of the gall bladder.

Light is transmitted from a neodymium-YAG laser through the quartz fibre. The surgeon has a hand grip to move the sapphire probe. The laser beam is controlled by a hand or foot switch.

The laser transmits energy for a seamless surgical procedure that "cuts" and coagulates in one process, avoiding the need for a large surgical incision. When detached from the bile duct, the gall bladder is emptied by a tiny suction tube and withdrawn like a small deflated balloon.

According to Dr Petelin, the new technique is still a major operation, but to the patient "it may seem more like having teeth pulled".

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Doubts hit expedition



THE future of the first Anglo-Mongolian expedition, to study the curious long-eared hedgehog (*Echinocactus auritus*) and several undescribed bee species, is now in doubt through a failure of capitalism rather than glasnost. The expedition leader, Charles Cockell, a Bristol University insect expert, says the project is still £1,500 short of the £8,200 needed to go to Mongolia, whose council for science, technology and higher education has previously refused similar requests.

Joint projects, planned by the four-man Bristol team and the Mongolian State University, will be at risk if funds are still lacking for the July 30 start. These include bringing back plants for Kew Gardens and checking on behalf of the Natural History Museum to see if Mongolia has any poisonous snakes.

Benefactors can write to the expedition at 37 High Kings Down, Bristol BS2 8EW.

Terror trauma



A SINGLE experience of overwhelming terror can alter brain chemistry permanently, making people more sensitive to adrenalin surges decades later. The findings are the first direct evidence that the permanent stress inflicted on combat veterans and victims of crime and injury has a biological basis. Other causes include being startled by the most innocuous surprise, troubled sleep, irritability, rages, recurrent nightmares and frightening flashbacks that repeat the original horror.

Scientists say the findings, presented to the American Psychiatric Association, may allow medications to be developed to blunt the biological changes in post-traumatic stress disorder.

Spaceplane plan

THE latest design for a British spaceplane that could take off and land just like a conventional aircraft is called Oats - Orbital Air-breathing Transport System. An outline of the vehicle, with claims for cutting launch costs of satellites by 80 per cent, is

BRIEFING

described in the summer edition of *Patents Information News*, published by the British Library. Unlike its ill-fated predecessor, the *Hotol*, which was smothered by a Defence Ministry classification, a copy of the patent application for the new *Oats*, number GB 2 222 635 A, allocated to British Aerospace, can be obtained from the libraries of the Patent Network Centres in London, Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Coventry, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Plymouth, Portsmouth and Sheffield.

The *Oats* patent application preamble says about 200-250 tonnes of spacecraft are put into orbit every year and this figure is expected to increase to 500 tonnes by 1995 and 1,000 tonnes by 2005.

Pointers to peril



THE glass in treasured family portraits and wedding pictures is to be used to assess the long-term

health hazards of radon gas by scientists working for the United States Department of Energy, including a former researcher with Britain's National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB). Radon, a colourless, odourless but radioactive gas, which seeps into homes from decaying uranium deposits, has been linked with prostate and skin cancer and childhood leukaemia. About 75,000 homes in Britain are thought to suffer from radon accumulation. Some in the West and South-West of England exceed recognised radiation exposure safety limits by up to 100 times. The four-year, £40,000 project is funded by the American National Cancer Institute.

The scientists hope the study will help to assess links between radon and lung cancer in non-smoking women. Dr Judith Mahaffey, a researcher with the Battelle Memorial Institute, which operates the Pacific Northwest Laboratory (PNL) at Richland, Washington says: "Indoor radon levels fluctuate with wind, temperature, barometric pressure, soil moisture and home improvements made to conserve energy. Such improvements can trap radon gas in the home, increasing levels by as much as four times."

PEARCE WRIGHT

The serious side of dinosaurs



Model monsters: the tyrannosaurus rex (above) is 15ft high. Below: the maiasaura young hatch out



Despite the popular view of the prehistoric heavies, Henry Gee wants greater emphasis to be placed on the academic approach

Dinosaurs became extinct 65 million years ago but, like Elvis Presley, the dinosaur legend lives on. A new exhibition of animated robot dinosaurs that opened last week at the Natural History Museum in London harks back to the Great Exhibition of 1851, when the life-sized dinosaur models created by the sculptor Waterhouse Hawkins loomed ominously in Crystal Palace Park.

Unlike the Crystal Palace, Mr Hawkins's monsters are still there. Although robot dinosaurs are fun, they have little more educational value than any other fairground attraction, according to Dr Mike Benton, of Bristol University.

He says: "They show that dinosaurs were big and moved about a bit." Models of dinosaurs abound at the exhibition, but not one real fossil or bone is to be found.

This kind of exhibition "should not become the staple fare of the museum", Dr Benton argues, noting the irony that in the year before the 150th anniversary of the invention of the term dinosaur, the museum is cutting much of its paleontology research as a result of financial restructuring in its controversial 1990-1995 corporate plan.

He says it is preposterous that research at the museum into the entire range of extinct amphibians, birds and reptiles, including dinosaurs, will effectively have to be covered by just one person.

Dramatic exhibitions will no longer have adequate research support. Attitudes to the natural world will be coloured more by razzmatazz than by access to informed comment about real fossils, Dr Benton believes.

It would be as if all we knew about bears was Rupert and Yogi. The museum's policy, he thinks, echoes a sentiment about dinosaurs that is held more generally by the press and public - a great day out for the kids or a diverting silly-season item, but not worthy of the attention of serious-minded adults.

Dr Benton has made a close study of people's changing attitudes to dinosaurs, in particular why they became extinct, which has just been published in *Evolutionary Biology*.

The dinosaurs' apparently sudden disappearance at the end of the Cretaceous period has created an academic free-for-all in which astro-physicists and geochemists are having great fun with the subject of the annihilation of the real experts, the paleontologists.

But dinosaur extinction has not always been discussed so vigorously. For more than 100 years, theories from the same and sober to the wild and weird had been put forward to explain the dinosaurian demise. Present-day imaginations were fired by a paper in *Science* by Dr Luis Alvarez and his colleagues, who presented evidence that the Earth had been struck by a large meteorite at about the time the dinosaurs died out.

The Alvarez paper hardly mentions dinosaurs, but by the time the results became widely known, the link had been forged. Dinosaur death and the meteorite now go together.

Dr Benton argues that the Alvarez paper attracted attention because it was about physics, couched in terms of physical reality, rather than historical supposition. Yet paleontologists had been discussing dinosaur extinction for years, and nobody had taken any notice.

Physicists tend to be held in higher regard than paleontologists. They in turn regard physicists as carpet-bagging arrivistes.

Dr Benton says: "There is an implicit ranking of scientists from hard to soft." In hard sciences, such as physics, chemistry, and to an increasing extent biology, ideas can be tested by repeated experiment. With historical sciences such as geology and paleontology, Dr Benton says, "the history of the Earth has only happened once".

The idea that hypotheses in historical sciences are untestable is a fundamental misconception, both of hard scientists themselves, and the public, who view scientists as white-coated buffoons, working behind convoluted arrangements of glassware in laboratories and speaking in an incomprehensible jargon.

So what have paleontologists been doing all this time? The first dinosaur to be discovered, in 1822, was *Iguanodon*, soon joined by others. At the time, however, people thought of them as very large lizards, bigger versions of animals alive today.

This changed in 1841 at a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, where the term *dinosauria* was invented by the distinguished anatomist Richard Owen, director of what would become the Natural History Museum. Until 1841, people had no concept of the dinosaur.

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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

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Health Physicist

Daresbury Laboratory, one of the Science and Engineering Research Council's major establishments, situated in the North Cheshire countryside, operates a 2GeV electron storage ring for synchrotron radiation research and a 20MV tandem Van de Graaff accelerator for nuclear structure research.

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Appropriate training will be given and with experience the successful applicant will be expected to become a health physicist advising staff and University visitors on all aspects of radiation safety.

Applicants (male or female) should have, or hope to have at the end of this academic year, a degree or equivalent qualifications in physics, applied physics or a related discipline. A knowledge of simple electronics and computer programming would be beneficial.

The appointment will be made in the grade of Scientific Officer or Higher Scientific Officer depending on qualifications and experience. The salary scale will be in the range £9,131 to £14,909 per annum. Further increments are available dependent on performance. There is a non-contributory superannuation scheme, a generous leave allowance and a Flexible Working Hours scheme.

CLOSING DATE: Thursday 28th June, 1990.

For further information please write to, or telephone, Mr R. Ryder on Warrington (0825) 603266.

Application forms may be obtained from and should be returned quoting reference number DL/167 to: The Personnel Officer, Daresbury Laboratory Science and Engineering Research Council, Warrington, Cheshire WA4 4AD or by telephoning Warrington 603467 (24 hour answering service).

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Sick building syndrome is a common and growing problem among British workers. Mick Hurrell reports

Does your work make you sick?

A "global alarm system" designed to combat the rise in illness attributed to the deteriorating quality of air inside buildings caused by the use of synthetic materials, poor ventilation, heating systems and office machinery, has been established by the World Health Organisation.

Dr Wilfried Kreis, director of the environmental health division of the WHO, explained how the scheme would give early notification when materials previously thought to be harmless are discovered to be dangerous. While the emphasis is on commercial buildings, and illnesses attributed to what has become fashionably known as the "sick building syndrome", the venture also covers houses.

Dr Kreis traced several developments over the past 40 years in which changes in structural materials, furnishings and solvents emitted from fabrics or cleaning agents cause a health hazard. He said demand for housing and offices outstripped supplies of traditional building materials, especially natural woods, and alternative cheaper products were developed for mass production and processing.

He told the World Federation of Building Service Contractors, meeting in Birmingham, that plastics and artificial fibres - together with new cleansers and insecticides with unknown effects on air quality - had gained acceptance.

Deterioration of the internal environment was aggravated further by the energy saving campaigns after the 1973 oil crisis. Buildings became too heavily insulated. The barrier to the exchange of heat and air between the building and the outside environment led to a stale polluted atmosphere and the sick building syndrome.

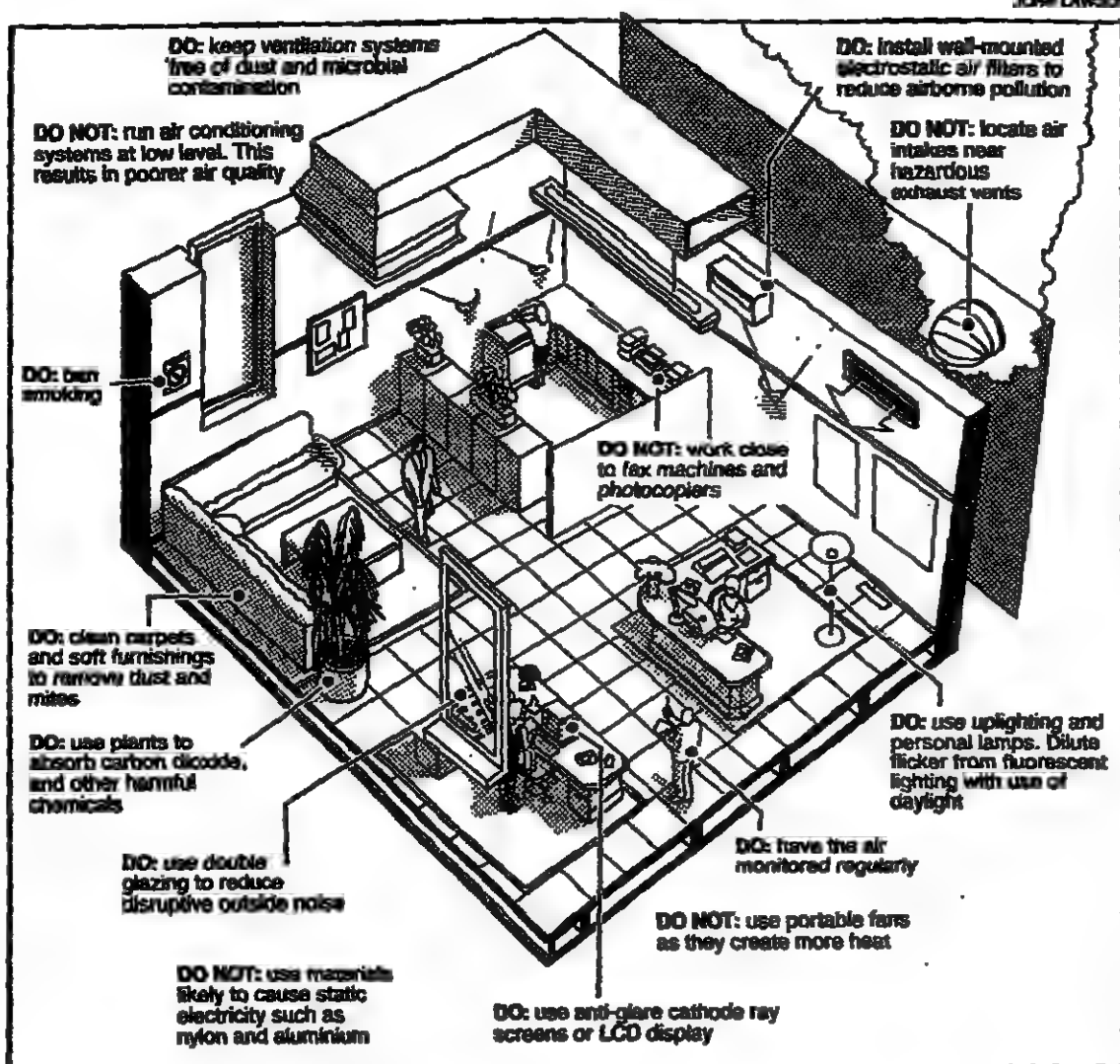
He described air polluted by micro-organisms, as well as volatile chemicals and hazardous fibres, as causing chest, gastric and eye complaints and skin allergies.

The WHO project recognises the growing awareness of an increased susceptibility to the transmission of infections, headaches, pains and general discomfort as unavoidable in the air-tight, air-conditioned buildings surrounded by the electronic paraphernalia of today's high-tech office environments.

Sick building syndrome and its physical effects on office workers have been talked about for two decades. Systematic research and scientific understanding, particularly in Scandinavia and the United States, is a recent phenomenon.

"Sick building syndrome is a common problem among British office workers," according to Dr Alastair Robertson, a clinical lecturer in occupational health at Birmingham University, who has been investigating the subject.

Dr Robertson says: "Finding the



causes is undoubtedly difficult. Remedial action is possible, but most companies do little to help improve the situation for their workers." In his opinion, "Britain lags behind many countries and has no concerted research policy into the problem."

A report from the Health and Safety Executive concluded two years ago that most evidence was circumstantial and no special regulations were possible until better scientific evidence was available. The report said: "The problem can be minimised in many cases by sufficient attention to the design, construction and maintenance of air

conditioning and ventilation systems."

A House of Commons environment select committee is presently taking evidence on how the design, construction and operation of buildings and offices can cause indoor pollution and how it might be avoided. A report is expected from the committee by November.

In addition to exposure to bacteria, fungi and viruses, victims can fall prey to an unhealthy cocktail effect when those organisms combine with dust, fibres and chemicals released from office equipment, fittings and construction materials.

If ducting is not regularly cleaned

and air filters checked and replaced, bacteria and fungi can thrive and be transmitted in circulating air.

Stagnant areas allow the build-up of cigarette smoke, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, and harmful volatile chemicals, such as ozone and formaldehyde from electrical equipment and office fittings, making it impossible for the ventilation system to circulate sufficient air to keep the environment fresh. Either way, nearly everyone loses and performance suffers.

The problem is not unique to Britain; it is found in most industrialised nations. Only a handful of countries, particularly the

United States and Sweden, are tackling the problem with urgency.

In North America, it is estimated that as many as 150 million working days are lost each year through illness and absenteeism because of sick buildings. Many others simply put up with the symptoms, which can range from eye, nose and throat irritation, to skin rashes, nausea, fatigue and breathing discomfort.

Two years ago, American research consultancy ACVA Atlantic carried out a study in Britain and concluded that up to half of the offices here suffered from some degree of sickness. Yet computer rooms which house a company's expensive hardware are afforded controlled environments with carefully monitored air quality, temperature and humidity.

Two weeks ago, a project to redevelop the former Crown Agents building on London's Millbank into a prestige offices was officially topped-out. An elegant 1913 Edwardian facade hides what the Swedish developers claim will be Britain's first building scientifically designed to be healthy, and one which will spare its tenants from any symptoms of sick-building syndrome.

An air-conditioning system combines a raised-floor with cooling and air circulation technology normally found only in environment-controlled computer rooms.

Carl Peterson, managing director of development consultants Redab (UK) and project manager on the Millbank building for the Swedish developers, maintains that properly designed air conditioned buildings are generally healthy when new.

Problems start when conventional duct systems are not serviced and when office reorganisation is not accompanied by modification to the ducting network to deal with a new layout and extra demands.

The air-conditioning system at the Millbank building is claimed to overcome the inflexibility of the familiar network of sheet metal ducting fixed above a suspended ceiling. Instead, air circulates beneath the entire floor void and ventilates the office space above through small, thermostatically-controlled fan units, or fanlites, set into the floor.

Each fanlite has its own adjustable thermostat and after-heater. In this way each individual office can be air conditioned separately to deal with its particular demands.

Meanwhile, the sick building syndrome threatens to get worse for employers. But there is hope for the future by going to law. In the United States the pressure group Action on Smoking and Health is considering bringing test cases before the courts to establish employers' liabilities for illness and long-term disabilities suffered by their staff.

Monkey bugs in the Aids fight

The sixth international Aids conference, being held in San Francisco next week, will be as controversial as its predecessors. This is partly because United States policy of refusing visas to people carrying HIV-1, the Aids virus, has led to a boycott by many groups, and partly because of a feeling that the gathering, which had more than 12,000 delegates last year, has become unmanageable. Last year Dr Robert Gallo, from the US National Cancer Institute, who is credited with the co-discovery of HIV-1, said the conference had grown so big that scientists "cannot even find one another to talk".

Nature this week raises the curtain with reports of some of the latest research. Dr Phillip Berman, of Genentech, the San Francisco biotechnology company, and his colleagues describe a candidate vaccine against HIV-1, and Dr Linda Bounocore and Dr John Rose, from Yale University, report a novel idea for a treatment avoiding toxic drug side-effects. From Dr Patricia Fultz at Emory University, Georgia, comes a sinister-sounding report of a variant of the simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV), a close relative of HIV-1 found in monkeys and apes, that causes a fatal disease in some species of monkey.

Dr Berman's team has protected two chimpanzees from the effects of one HIV-1 variant, by immunising them with a protein molecule called gp120 produced in genetically engineered hamster cells. The protein is normally found on the surface of the virus.

One problem may be the genetic variability of HIV-1. Dr Berman does not yet know if his vaccine will protect people against other HIV-1 variants besides the one from which the genes for the vaccine were taken. The treatment proposed by Dr Bounocore and Dr Rose is based on a molecule called the CD4 receptor, normally found on the surface of human T cells, active in the immune response. HIV-1 docks on to the T cells' CD4 receptors with their own gp120 molecules. Once infected, the T cells tend to coalesce into a useless mass. The infected cells ingest the gp120 molecules, recycling them so that they appear on the cell surfaces along with

CD4. Because of gp120's attraction to CD4, infected cells tend to fuse together.

Dr Bounocore and Dr Rose have produced a mutant CD4 that, instead of being attached to the outside of the T cell, remains free to roam inside, mopping up any gp120 before it can be re-exposed on the surface. This could stop infected cells fusing.

This treatment will meet an urgent need if it can be developed. The present generation of Aids drugs, AZT and the newer ddI, often have toxic side-effects after prolonged use. Dr Jonathan Weber, from Hammersmith Hospital, London, says the CD4 technique could be "an attractive third generation" treatment but thinks its effective use is still "speculative fiction".

Researchers will first have to make it work in living patients. For this, the mutant CD4 must be carried by a high proportion of T cells. This means introducing the mutant CD4 gene into a similar proportion of bone marrow cells - a formidable task.

Dr Fultz's fast-acting SIV raises the possibility that a similarly aggressive form of HIV-1 might evolve. Dr Malcolm Martin, from the US National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, concedes that this worrying scenario is "possible, but not probable". The fast-acting SIV seems to reproduce very quickly after infection, particularly in lymphatic tissues near the gut, where it causes fatal diarrhoea.

Dr Martin believes this is a more intense form of the diarrhoeal disease found in a third of recently infected HIV-1 positive patients.

Ironically, the mutant SIV could help researchers. The roles of many of the genes found in the family of viruses to which HIV-1 belongs are unknown. Dr Martin says that studying HIV-1 and SIV in cultures of cells is like "looking at what a virus can do with blinders (blinkers) on". The rapidly reproducing SIV mutant may allow researchers to look at the function of viral genes in living animals more easily. The key to treatment may be to hit the virus hard soon after infection. Dr Fultz's rapidly acting disease may give researchers a suitable test for new treatments.

PETER ALDOUS
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Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification in a biological science, be conversant with genetic manipulation, and have a special interest in laboratory safety. Familiarity with relevant health and safety legislation will be an advantage. For informal discussion of the post please contact Dr. G. Gurr on 071-352 8135 or 071-352 8137 or 071-352 8138.

This post is graded at Higher Scientific Officer with a salary in the range £12,632 - £17,203. Applications giving your full personal and career details and the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Personnel Office, Institute of Cancer Research, 11tham Road, Sutton, Surrey GU7 3AL, quoting reference number 6.9D.T.NS.10. The closing date for applications is 22 June.

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Continued on next page

Age of the rising oceans

Doubling the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could raise sea levels in northern Europe by 35 centimetres within half a century, according to a new model of ocean circulation. A study in today's issue of *Nature* by Dr Uwe Mikolajewicz and his colleagues from the Max Planck Meteorology Institute in Hamburg is the most detailed so far used to find out how the oceans would respond to greenhouse warming. The study shows how sensitive the oceans are to climate change, but the researchers say their work cannot be taken as a specific prediction.

Many climate secrets are held in the oceans. Fossil climate clues suggest it varies with dramatic suddenness, rather than smoothly and gently. Dr Wallace Broecker of the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University, New York, believes these unpredictable variations are rooted in the ocean currents. Once the atmosphere warms or cools beyond a certain threshold, ocean currents shift into different patterns. The effects on surrounding continental landmasses can be drastic.

The Max Planck researchers show that sea level would rise by 19cm on average were the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to double, which may happen by the middle of next

Increasing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could have drastic effects on sea levels. Henry Gee reports on a new study



Waves lash a Brighton pier during storms last year

century, if governments fail to negotiate a treaty to curb the emission of "greenhouse gases". Because of changing ocean currents, the sea level in particular places could rise by much more, such as by 35cm off Europe. Levels could drop elsewhere, such as the Ross Sea off Antarctica.

The changes in the Atlantic are acute because of the Gulf Stream. This drift of warm, surface water from the tropics gives the coast of northwestern Europe a warmer climate than its latitude should allow; explaining why palm trees can grow in Atlantic Ayrshire but not Pacific Alaska or Kamchatka, although all three areas are on the same line of latitude. About 125,000 years ago, a strong Gulf Stream bathed Britain in water so

warm that hippopotamuses wallowed as far north as Teesdale.

Only a few thousand years later, polar waters pushed the weakening current south, turning Britain into treeless tundra. Because of the Gulf Stream, the surface water in the North Atlantic today is warmer than that of the North Pacific. Warmer water evaporates more readily, making the residue saltier and heavier and warming the deep ocean. The North Pacific is more dilute. The imbalance sets up a deep current of salty water with a volume 20 times that of the world's rivers combined, which flows from the Atlantic to the Pacific, via the Cape and the Indian Ocean. To compensate, a current near the surface flows back in the opposite direction, rejoining

the Gulf Stream. This cycle reinforces itself: extra salt in the North Atlantic drives the deep salt current, which is in turn driven by the evaporation of surface water moving north to replace it.

But the cycle can be knocked out of kilter by climate change. Most of the sea-level rise projected by the Max Planck team can be attributed to thermal expansion. Warmer water is less dense, and so takes up more space. Climate-induced change in the overall heat balance of the oceans; the differences between surface temperature between the Atlantic and Pacific, for example, will weaken the deep current. Increased melting of Arctic ice will dump a load of fresh, cold water into the North Atlantic. This "pours" cold water on the deep current by making surface waters too dilute to sink. Warm water that would normally sink to the bottom to fuel the deep current will hang about in the North Atlantic, leading to a rise in sea levels above the global average.

The weakening of the deep current leads to what might be the ultimate climatic irony: as salty water sinks, it takes with it a significant fraction of the atmosphere's carbon dioxide. Without the deep salt current, this carbon dioxide will stay in the air to reinforce global warming.

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Sir Arthur Keith (above), an anatomist at the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who died in 1955, was the key figure behind the "Pitdown Man" fraud, aided by Charles Dawson, a Sussex lawyer and amateur geologist, according to *Pitdown: A Scientific Forgery*, to be published this autumn by OUP and written by Dr Frank Spencer, an anthropology professor at Queens College of the City University of New York. The skull and jaw of the "Pitdown Man", apparently found in

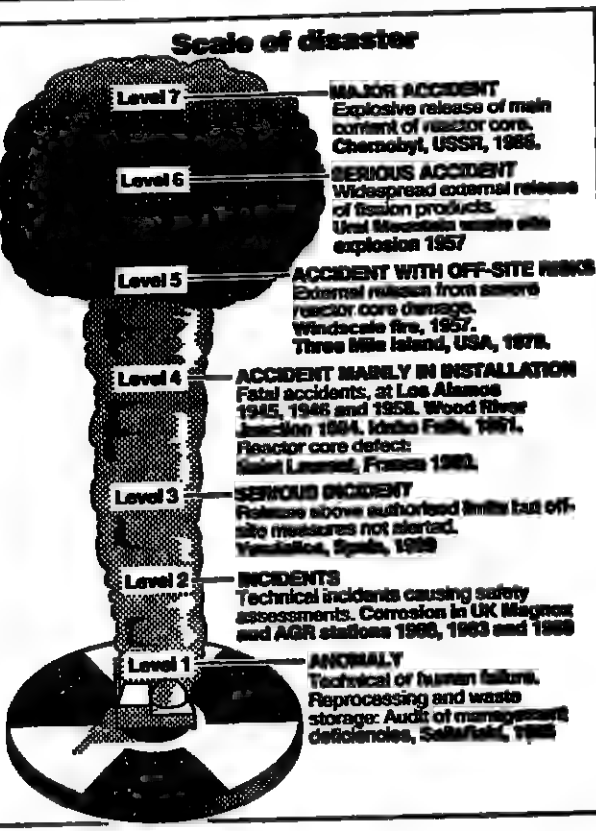
a gravel pit in England and announced to the world in 1912, were a sensation because they upset prevailing theories about the age of modern man. The specimen confounded scientific enquiry for years, throwing many paleoanthropologists off the scent of what is now seen as the true course of human evolution. The fraud was not exposed until 1953, as bones which were reassembled to appear to be what they were not. A human cranium a few hundred years old had been joined to an orang-utan's jaw.

Classifying a disaster

THE FIRST attempt to classify nuclear accidents by the severity of the incident has been made by the International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna (see *World report*).

Development of an international nuclear event scale, which is being applied for a trial period of a year, consists of seven levels divided in two groups. The groups separate accidents into levels 1 to 7 and incidents into levels 1 to 3. According to the agency, about ten times fewer events would be classified at each successively higher level of the scale. Accidents are ranked by three criteria: off-site impact, on-site impact and "defence in depth degradation".

The third category refers to the safety systems built into nuclear plants and how close they came to being breached. A "Chernobyl" explosion would rank as level 7.



Putting self-development on IT agenda

COMPUTER EXPERTS traditionally score highly on intuitive thinking and judgment skills. However, more than two-thirds are defined as introverts, twice as many compared with the percentage in the population as a whole.

Information technology staff should therefore "put self-development on their personal agenda" if they want to become the much vaunted hybrid manager of the Nineties, says "Hybrid Manager: What Should You Do?", published this month by the British Computer Society (BCS).

Organisations are seeking to bridge the gap between business management and those who are still seen as computer technicians by improving the non-technical skills of IT staff. Hence the invention of the hybrid manager, or person who combines business understanding, technical competence, organisational knowledge and skills.

JOBSCENE The non-technical skills of computer experts need to be improved to become a hybrid manager

In the past, it was enough to be a skilled technician. Recently, however, IT staff have been warned that they should put much more emphasis on developing business skills and social skills. The authors of the guide, Michael Earl and David Skyrme, of Templeton College, say information technology staff have "the lowest social affiliation need of all professional categories".

They recommend that such staff should devote ten per cent of their time to self-development, such as courses to improve business communication skills. A BCS task force last year said Britain should be producing at least 10,000 hybrid managers by 1995. Colin Palmer, chairman of the task force, says: "Hybrids seem to

bring their characteristics to bear in turning opportunities for improved business performance with the use of IT into reality, and in helping to avoid expensive failure by their persistence, commercial sense and understanding of people and technology issues."

Companies, in turn, are expected to provide commitment at the highest level to move people to "real jobs" in the business, to support training and management time. Mr Palmer says companies are reluctant to move highly valued staff out of IT, which can lead to frustration. Many of these natural hybrids therefore move to consultancy roles to gain wider experience.

A hybrid manager can be either a business manager with acquired skills in information

technology do not have them. Nor are salary increases automatic. Although the number of IT directors is growing, many serve on the second tier management structure, generally known as executive committees in the UK.

There are about 2,000 IT directors in Britain, according to Price Waterhouse. A survey last year showed that 41 per cent of companies employing more than 500 staff had an IT director, and most other companies were considering appointing one within the next three years.

Most of the directors surveyed by Price Waterhouse come from an IT background, but just over a quarter do not. The majority defined their most important role as integrating IT with corporate objectives, and their main problem as the "culture gap" between computer experts and mainstream business staff. LESLIE TILLEY

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Continued From Previous Page

Technology Transfer Specialist

This is a key role where you will work in collaboration with the Bolivia Tropical Agriculture Mission (BTAM) and its local counterpart on the completion of a long term project aimed at developing alternative, sustained farming systems for small-scale farmers. Initial priority will be given to the production of materials for the transfer of technologies appropriate for the small farmer settlement zones. This will include the organisation of the proposed information Centre and the establishment of a system for diffusing technical information through intermediate users and hence to farmers.

Specific responsibilities will include preparation and pretesting of extension materials for use by the intermediate users, the organisation of workshops, demonstrations, and field days, developing the role of the regional research centres in technology transfer and disseminating research results.

QUALIFICATIONS

Candidates should be British Citizens with a degree in Agriculture or Natural Sciences and at least 5 years' experience in Third World Agriculture. Experience of tropical farming systems amongst small farmers is essential and you should ideally have worked with livestock, tree crops or agroforestry. An important component of your work will have been the preparation of extension material for small farmers in environments where cultural sensitivity is required. Communication skills are of prime importance to convey technical information simply and intelligibly and to establish good working relationships with your contacts. A strong working knowledge of Spanish or the ability to assimilate a new language quickly is essential.

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You will be on contract to the British Government for 2 years, on loan to the Government of Bolivia. Salary is in the range £21,625 p.a. to £29,550 p.a. (UK taxable). Additional benefits will normally include tax-free overseas allowances, currently of £1,719 p.a. (single) and up to £5,127 p.a. (married), children's education allowances, free accommodation and passages and annual fare-paid leave.

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Computer wheels turn slowly in boardrooms

If you ask the man from Price Waterhouse what he thinks about information technology (IT) he will tell you: "Yesterday it was about managing experts. Today it is the very stuff of management. Tomorrow little else may need to be managed."

Yet few have put the words of Kit Grindley, editor of Price Waterhouse's *IT Review* into practice. Most IT managers still live in a 1970s time warp. Few seem to have formulated any kind of personal computer (PC) strategy at a time when PCs have become more powerful than 1970s mainframes. Networking is for many still a distant dream.

Computer fraud has also increased sharply in the past five years. Yet many companies do not realise how important it is to make their strategic data secure. Because more information is now being held on computer, its availability and use at all levels within a company has become widespread.

Protecting against the corporate killer is a daunting and unrewarding business with solutions that are largely procedural. On the one hand, management information needs to be confidential and kept secure. On the other, it is important that security measures are not so complicated that they inhibit authorised staff from getting into the computer. It is not all gloom. For the first time, the IT

Many information technology managers have insecure strategic data, suffer computer fraud and believe networking is a dream. They should now leave the 1970s time warp

Review includes a special board supplement based on the responses of a new panel made up of IT directors.

At last, chief executives from 68 per cent of companies with 500 or more employees intend to appoint an IT director in the next three years.

Forty-one per cent have already done so. Of these, 63 per cent see their main role as integrating IT with the objectives of the business.

There are also some big changes in the way IT departments spend money. The average IT budget in the UK last year, taken across a sample of all companies with a data-processing department of five staff or more, was £2.73 million. This compares with 1988's figure of £2.76 million — a fall of 1.3 per cent. Adjusted for inflation, it represents a 5.9 per cent drop.

Three reasons have been given for such reduced spending. First, top management continues to challenge IT budgets and is no longer daunted by technical argu-

ment. Second, the price of money is high and it is becoming increasingly difficult to justify investment. Of course, the price of computers has been falling for years.

However, while management continues to upgrade its old, expensive computers, it misses many cost-reduction opportunities.

The only way to take advantage of new, lower-priced machines is to throw the old ones away, which means rewriting the software programs. But many managements are finding the courage to make a start to replace their mainframe computers with smaller machines.

This is where the power of the individual user comes in. Overall spending may be down but it is mostly in the centralised data-processing (DP) department. On the whole, user spending continues to grow, and this year has added £50,000, or 8.6 per cent to the average "decentralised" computer budget. Coming from virtually nowhere 10 years ago (then dubbed the "illegal spend"), it was

consuming a fifth of a company's annual computer investment by 1988. This year, users are forecast to account for a quarter of all IT expenditure.

Last year, for the first time, the most frequently mentioned problem among IT managers was that of integrating IT with corporate objectives. Although a lot more people seem concerned about it, there is much talk and no action.

A recent survey of 100 leading companies carried out for Data-solve shows that British industry is still failing to get a significant competitive edge from its information technology despite 10 years of huge investment and the dramatic spread of processing power through the desktop PC.

Much IT investment continues to be justified by DP departments on the grounds of potential "strategic" benefit to their organisations. In reality, almost all of it is merely to enhance existing administrative systems.

Most IT investment is still not formally evaluated in terms of its return or benefits. Consequently, millions of pounds of IT investment is being wasted because senior management is not taking control of IT investment decision-making, or involving its DP professionals in long-term business planning.

According to the Data-solve report, DP departments are not



able to meet the real needs of their organisations because most of them are still being excluded from management thinking.

Seventy-five per cent want access to the boardroom yet, as a kind of knee-jerk reaction, most seem unwilling to let their management use the sort of technology that will give the former a power hitherto controlled exclusively from the computer room. There is

an underlying fear among DP professionals that mainstream management will simply take them over, so that they are finally left neutered and find themselves just "minding the boxes".

It is a fear echoed in Price Waterhouse's *IT Review*, where more than a quarter of IT directors surveyed had no background in IT, pointing to the emergence of a new, business-oriented IT direc-

tor. Nearly half of these same IT directors say they view the "culture gap" between IT and the rest of the business as a major problem.

Each side has to be educated. According to the *Review*, "The new culture will arrive when the users accept competition is only about information and the technicians accept that information is all about competition."

White-collar fraud is like a thief in the night

An estimated £5.5 billion was lost through lack of security in IT systems in Europe in 1987



Diana Billingham: commitment

SOME say a little crime is good for you; fighting it keeps you on your toes. But recent figures suggest that an estimated £5.5 billion was lost through lack of security in information technology systems in Europe in 1987. This sum is set to rise by 9 per cent a year as businesses become more dependent on IT systems, yet most corporations have paid little attention to the issue.

Even the annual Price Waterhouse *IT Review*, which surveys the opinions from a panel of 1,000 IT executives, says crippling financial losses have been experienced by 7 per cent of the IT installations it surveyed and all were due to security failures in their computer systems.

Three-quarters of all security problems are due to natural hazards, human error or system failure, although these did not generally have serious con-

sequences. Serious damage is more often the result of industrial action, which accounts for 13 per cent of all security problems.

Interconnectivity — which includes Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) and Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) procedures — increases the risk of a security breach. However, this is hardly surprising when there are no traditional accounting safeguards.

It is only when security routines are introduced that a breach in security is discovered.

Diana Billingham, the manager of Hoskyns Security Division, says "computer security needs a systematic and structured ap-

proach, with the full commitment of senior executives".

The *IT Review* does instil some hope, however. Whereas five years ago, 26 per cent of the *IT Review* panel spent nothing on security measures, only 4 per cent are now in this position. Security routines account for about 4 per cent of applications development cost.

Nearly 40 per cent of the security budget is spent on people and policies, including procedures and security staff. Low staff awareness was quoted as a problem for 33 per cent of respondents.

According to the 65-member European Security Forum, a European initiative launched last year

by Coopers & Lybrand Europe, companies are at various stages of awareness about IT security.

Most companies fall into one of four categories, ranging from "Asleep" (up to 90 per cent), where there is a poor appreciation of risks and security has been relegated to a background issue, to "Wide-Awake" (1 per cent), where any breach of security is followed up rigorously.

According to William List, a partner in charge of IT Security at KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, there are five key factors that companies should consider when reviewing and tightening their computer system security.

The first is to set up some form of security policy — define the authority you need to control the system properly, with the appropriate levels of access, which are not so complicated that they inhibit authorised staff from getting into the computer; make use of encryption devices (a kind of electronic key); establish a set of procedures that detect errors and failures in the security system; and make sure the business can survive should the computer go down.

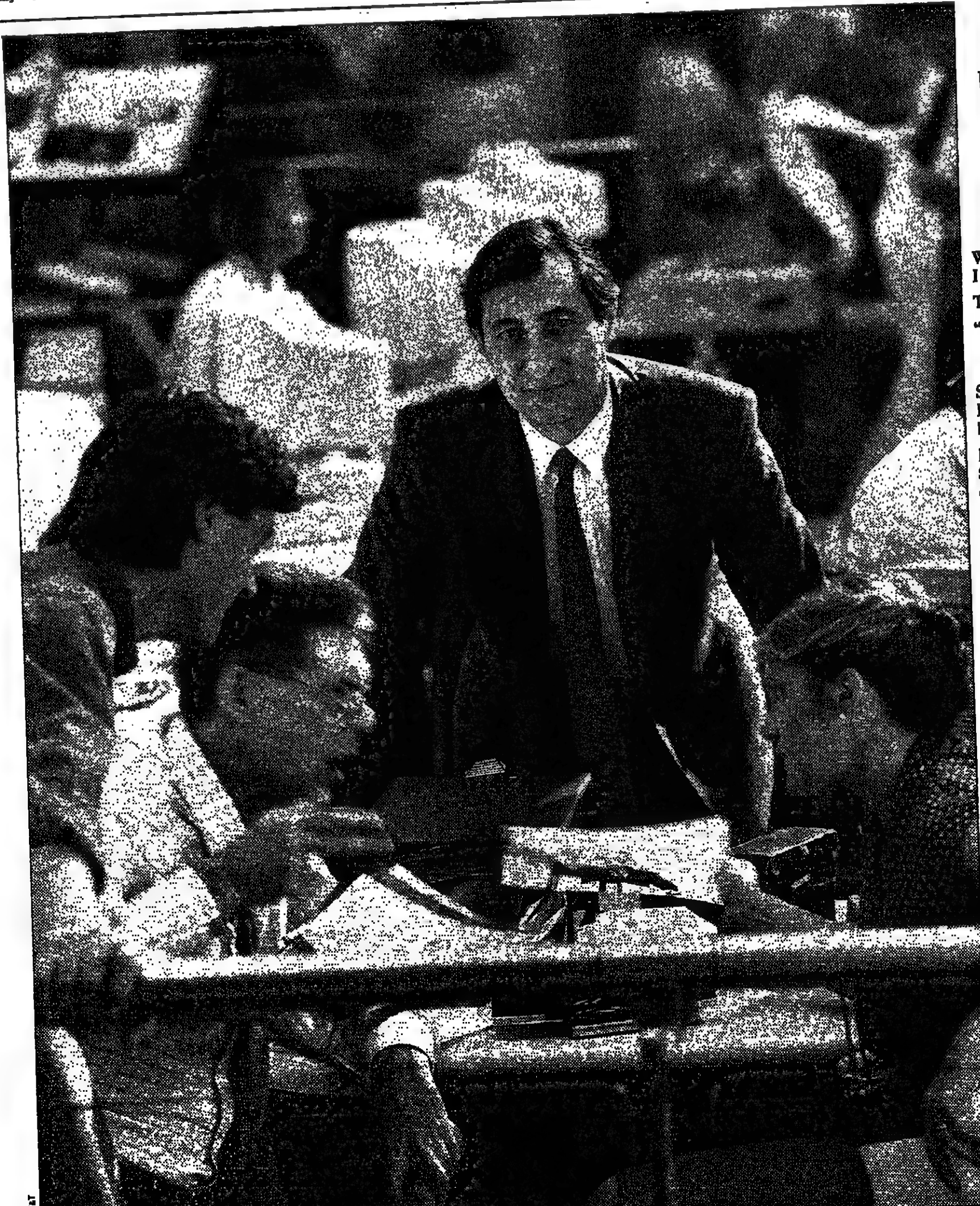
● The IT Security Awareness Campaign is a three-year programme being carried out on behalf of the Department of Trade

and Industry (DoTI). The campaign aims to increase the appreciation among small- and medium-sized businesses of the value of data held on their computer systems and to suggest practical ways that companies can protect their information from loss, damage or unauthorised use.

The campaign is being managed by the National Computing Centre, Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED (061 228 6333).

● Hoskyns has just launched a 60-page handbook dealing with microcomputer security. The book reinforces the importance of computer security to all staff at all times and deals with a wide range of issues, such as physical security, disk management and software security. It is written by Chris Pounder and costs £7.50 from Hoskyns, 130 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1V 7DN (071-434 2171).

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Despite 10 years
of technical
standards, most
British firms are
not yet aware of
the benefits that
open systems can
bring to business

Opening the way to communication

An independent survey recently carried out for the Department of Trade and Industry (DoTI) by the Policy Studies Institute shows that managing directors and even their information technology (IT) directors are unaware of the implications and benefits that open-system

technology brings to business. Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) is a set of standards that ensures that computer hardware and software from different suppliers work together. Open systems increase business efficiency, value for money and give a wider choice of IT products.

The report "Information Technology and Management Awareness: Open Systems" (E23) was a preliminary to the DoTI's three-year open systems awareness campaign and showed that out of 539 directors from 363 companies, only 20 per cent were aware of open systems, a third of the IT directors were aware of the technology and only 8 per cent were using it.

And these were drawn from a core group of 5,000 companies that was thought most likely to use open-systems technology — not quite the sort of mandate you would expect after 10 years of technical standards work.

The problem of getting a computer of one make to accept information created by a different make has confronted users since the earliest days of computing. Once, the only way around the barrier was to retype information from one computer into another.

As computer use grew, interfaces were invented that could translate one machine's code into a form other machines could understand. It became possible to hook computers into a network.

However, these interfaces were expensive. You needed a large number to run on the



network and each computer required its own interface. It became obvious that it would be easier and cheaper to construct a network if computer manufacturers could agree on a standard so that each computer could communicate with the other.

The grand plan was hatched in 1977 when the Geneva-based International Organisation for Standardisation

created the OSI model. A master plan was devised where computers could talk to each other on seven levels, or layers. Using software created with the plan's blueprint in mind, computers built to conform to the plan should be able to exchange information with ease.

Thirteen years later, an impressive range of standards that cover a wide range of

applications and networks has been ratified and implemented across the world in products and equipment. A number of large organisations, including the UK, US, Japanese and European governments, have selected subsets of the OSI base standards and request conformance to these in all competitive tenders.

Now when suppliers talk about an "open systems" policy, they mean the adoption of the Unix operating system and OSI communications standards. During the past 12 months, communications and operating systems standards have started to overlap.

Unix standards have hitherto been set by commerce, starting with AT&T and now with X/Open, the Open Software Foundation (OSF) and Unix International. These bodies have widened their briefs to speed up progress in the OSI arena under whose influence their products fall.

However, the computing world has not changed from proprietary systems to one dominated by standards. Suppliers want to exploit their differences and hold on tight to their customers. Some pay lip service to conformity and produce a "unique" version of a proposed standard. According to the Price

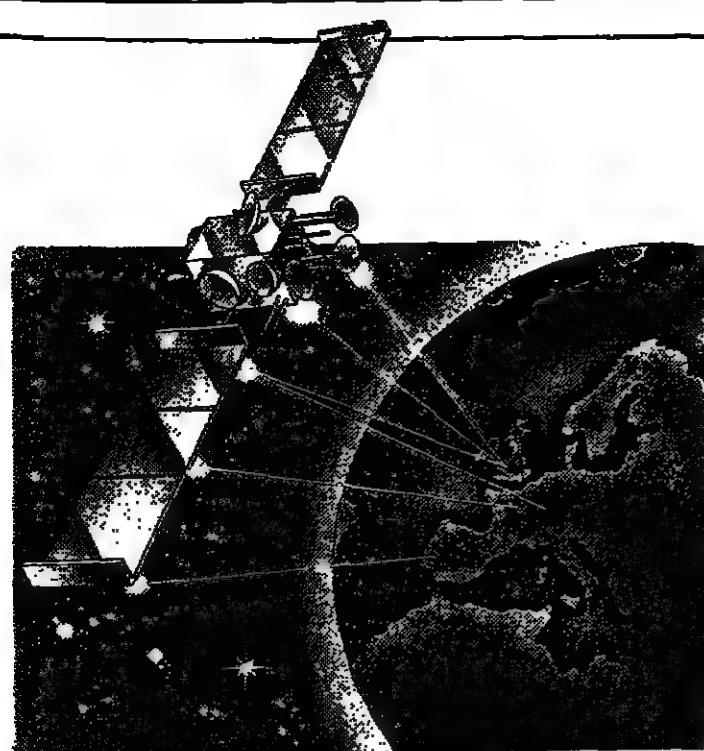
Waterhouse IT Review, more than half the respondents have no faith that standard operating systems will allow information exchange between different types of computers within 15 years.

Only communications standards inspire any optimism. Most installations expect standard interfaces will make the dream jargon "universal connectivity" a reality by the year 2000. A quarter put it at five years or less. When it comes to being under pressure to conform (the only time they will make the effort to standardise), communications are singled out as the only area where competition, or survival, forces compliance.

"We know the cynicism," Geoff Morris, the head of X/Open, says. "You either plan for open systems or, if you believe it will not happen fast enough, you plan to manage without them."

What seems to be missing, however, is proof that standards-based systems can bring short-term benefits and that agreement can be made to happen. Yet according to Mr Morris, the evidence is not missing, just the appreciation.

A newsletter, "Open Systems Informer", £2.95, is available from the Marketing Force Wickham House, Upper Teddington Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey KT1 4DX (081-977 8760). A DoTI introduction to OSI is available from DoTI, Room 723, 1-19 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (071-215 5000).



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TODAY'S corporate computer network is the oxygen of any company, vital to competitiveness in a global telecommunications market now in the throes of deregulation.

In the drive for a competitive edge, companies trade documents electronically and are investing heavily to build communications cables into the fabric of their new office buildings.

Ironically, growth has also created disparate elements within the corporate network, where a typical site is made up of products from at least 20 different suppliers and where the cost of operating the network works out to be more than double the cost of building it (over five years).

Consequently, it is difficult to guarantee that the whole network structure is financially accountable, secure and performing efficiently because managers have no standards to go by.

Enter the OSI/Network

The industry blueprint

An international forum is formulating some guidelines for network managers

Management Forum (NMF). Just two years old, the NMF is a 90-member strong consortium of network equipment suppliers, service providers and users who want to establish a single, industry-wide blueprint of rules for network management and bring products to the market that conform to Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) standards, where one computer can communicate with any other, regardless of make.

The forum consists of voting and associate members from 13 countries.

The voting membership includes IBM, AT&T, DEC, Hewlett-Packard, Unisys,

Amdahl, STC, GEC, NTT, NCR and Bull. So far, five documents have been produced, completing the first phase of the forum's work. Products that conform to these specifications have started to appear on the market.

However, rather than reinvent the wheel, the forum's emphasis is on interpreting OSI standards and improving on them. Where standards do not exist, the forum will fill in any technical gaps, but newly elected forum president, Keith Willens, says that NMF specifications that differ from the final international standard will be revised and



Rising star: Keith Willens

brought into line. Mr Willens, in charge of the forum's managed communications systems division, is considered by some observers to be a rising star within British Telecom at a time when the company is going through its biggest organisational shake-up.

As NMF president, he has a lot of talking to do to convince customers that the forum's work is not just pie in the sky but the delivery of products that work.

Mr Willens is aware that some standards bodies have become isolated, creating technical specifications that bear no relation to the real world. To avoid that, he has asked large users to contribute to the forum's preparatory machinations over working lunches held three times a year.

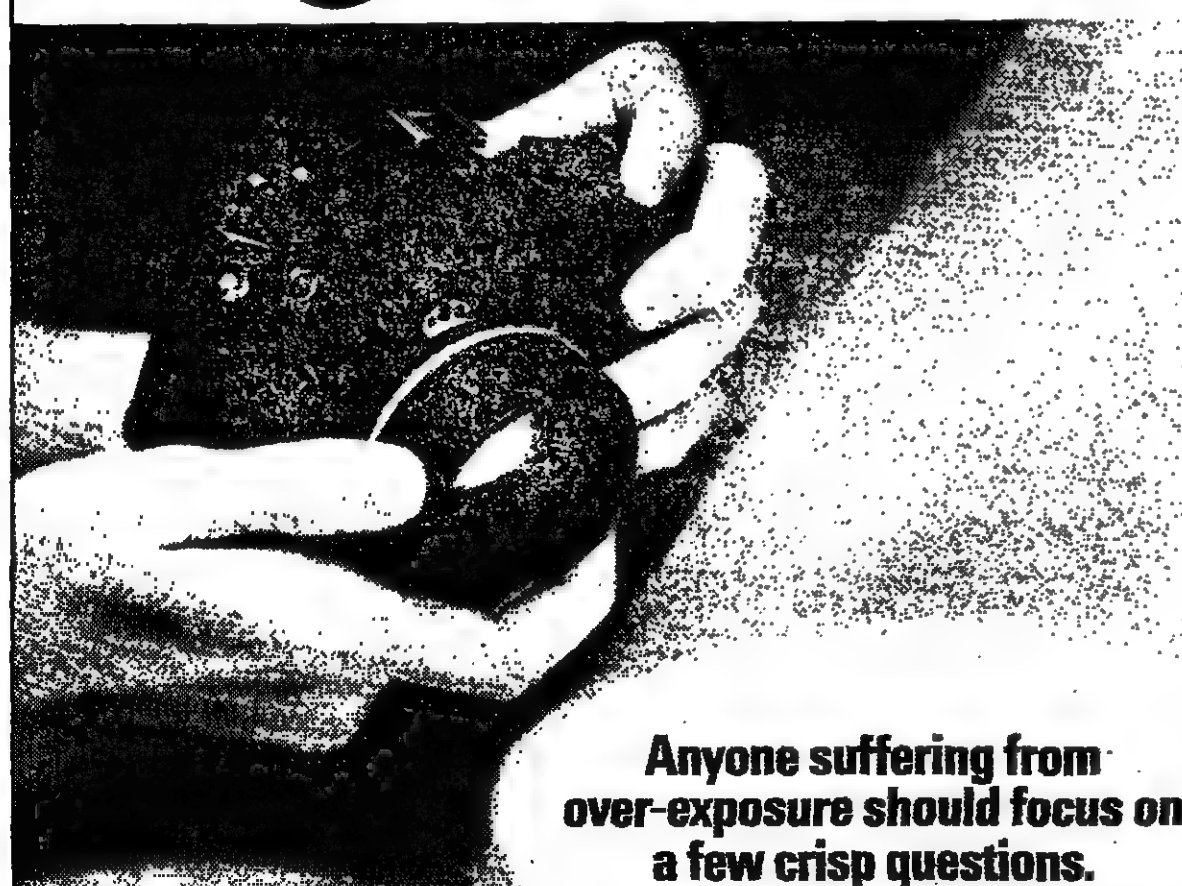
Limited to 20 people a session, 60 have so far taken advantage of the president's round-table discussion when the forum meets to review its overall plan, to assess the progress made so far and gather suggestions about its future work.

He realises that to be successful the forum will need to make more people aware of the benefits of the technology, and that means education. The second prong is to deliver the products that demonstrate those benefits.

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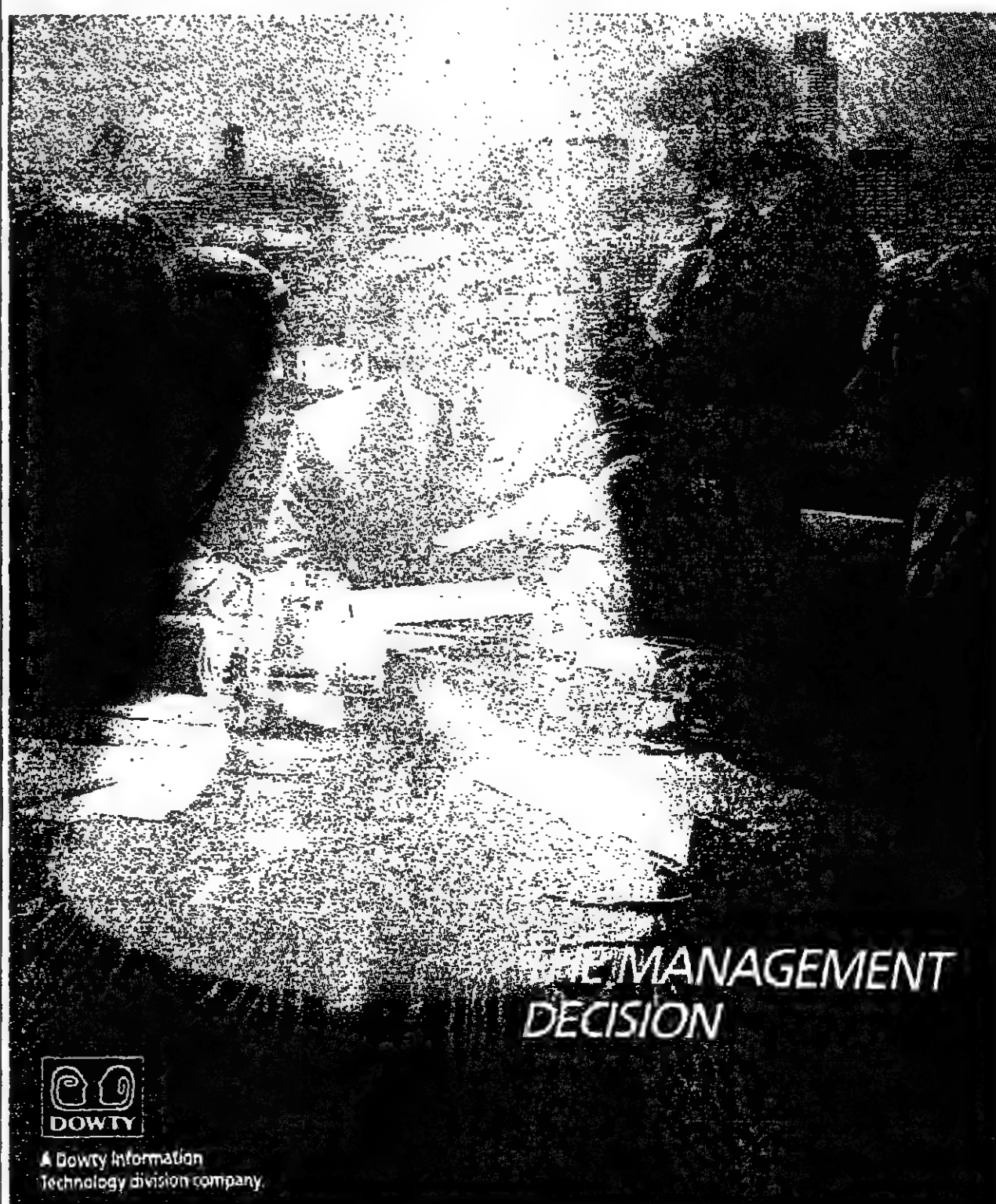
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Companies must create a climate where managers are committed to making IT work

Planning for success

The science of predicting information technology (IT) trends was once a simple one. Changes in technology are easy to see. But the current changes occurring in management and organisation of IT are more difficult to appreciate. The secret of success lies in the quality of the planning process.

The trend towards end-user computing, where machines sit in the department they are serving rather than in a centralised computer room, has changed the management and provision of computing facilities. The trend is also changing the responsibilities placed on, and the skills required of, management users and computer staff.

It is now difficult to attract and keep skilled IT staff, cope with change, deliver the right services on time and at the right price and measure the benefits of IT. One reason why there are such difficulties is that there has not always been a proper recognition that IT changes often imply organisational changes.

Managers are often overwhelmed by the politics of organisation change because the process is not led and managed from the top. To carry out the process effectively, managers must map out objectives and priorities and give IT issues the same attention they would give to capital investment plans, human resource planning and decentralisation.

The IT strategy is a four-stage process of defining objectives, setting an IT briefing for management, defining information strategy and, finally, the IT strategy. Once senior management has identified and accepted the need for a strategy, it is in a position to set out the

terms of reference for a review which must culminate in a defined IT statement.

The first step is to appraise what the company has in terms of information systems and make an inventory of what computers are being used for and what and where they are. It should be noted, for example, which systems are difficult to use and which deliver what services and carry out which functions.

It is also important to measure demand for memory, disk/tape storage and machine processing power, the size of the computer and communication network and then analyse how IT is being delivered.

At this point it is useful to consider four points:

- the proportion of resources tied up in maintenance;
- the extent to which the current approach towards planning new systems is technology-driven rather than information-need-driven;
- the varied roles of user and department; and
- the use of modern system-development techniques.

The review process may show the company to be well placed to cope with further change. It may equally conclude that it has not positioned itself to take full advantage of IT and that a fundamental reappraisal of management attitudes, communication processes and organisational procedures is necessary.

The objective is always to help prepare the ground for the changed management process that will be necessary to get from the current state of affairs to a desired end point. Once a company has decided

where it is and what its problems are, it then has to decide where it would like to be.

The direction it takes will be determined by the aims and objectives of the organisation, the information needs, the opportunities being provided by developments in the telecommunications world, factors by which you measure the success of the change you have planned and the resources and skills needed to facilitate that change in terms of finance and people.

Senior managers must recognise that a key management challenge confronts them. IT is in demand but delivery always seems to be too little and too late. There is often conflict between unhappy and vociferous users who would like to do their own thing and IT staff who issue dire warnings of anarchy and chaos.

Systems are continually accused of failure to deliver the goods. The problems of attracting and retaining experienced IT staff are driving companies to offer fringe benefits that only seem to increase their costs without resolving the problems.

New product policies by the computer supplier can create expensive upheavals with seemingly little immediate and perceptible benefit.

To create a climate in which these problems are fully understood and management processes are evolved to address them, it is important to recognise the need to manage key success factors. It is just as important to create a climate where managers are committed to making IT happen as it is to engage in the more glamorous activity of strategy formulation.

BRITAIN needs to produce 10,000 hybrid information technology (IT) and business managers in the next five years, according to recommendations published by the British Computer Society (BCS). Managing information is now a critical part of business survival. Hybrid managers combine business expertise with a knowledge of IT and its applications.

Managers with information management expertise as well as other business skills are now in demand. Information systems managers must also possess the relevant business knowledge and skills.

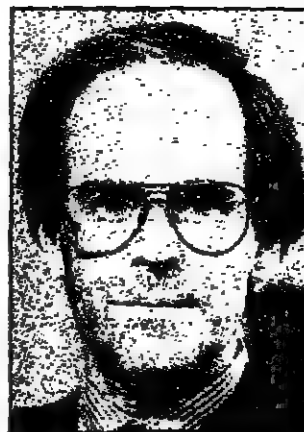
Hybrid management skills were rated as "very important" by 90 per cent of respondents to a BCS poll of its membership earlier this year.

The poll covered a 20 per cent sample of the BCS membership and produced 700 replies. It showed that 42 per cent of the respondents were willing to devote one night a week of their own time to developing their skills as hybrid managers. Another 17 per cent said they would willingly devote a day a week and another 30 per cent a day a month to development along these lines. One in three employers were also prepared to give time off.

The BCS task group steering the crash MBA programme which will create the hybrids also surveyed a select group of top managers from some of the UK's biggest companies. These managers were taking

Emergence of the hybrid manager

Disaster recovery is vital, yet many firms have no plan for when the system fails



Coloured photo: Michael Earl

part in the National Computing Centre's Impact programme, which is also seeking to bridge the divide between IT and management.

Here the respondents came from organisations with more than £500 million in turnover and annual IT expenditure mostly in the £10 million to £20 million-plus range. Half had IT departments with more than 500 staff; the other half had between 100 and 500 people on their staff. All the respondents considered the role of hybrids to be important and half had a programme to

encourage development of hybrid managers.

The term "hybrid" was coined by Michael Earl, the director of the Oxford Institute of Information Management (Templeton College), and has become a contemporary description for managers who blend information management and business skills. They are usually executives who can direct the development of IT in their business, those on a specialist career path and upon whom the delivery of IT will often depend, or those few executive managers who are able to convince the board to take more strategic IT decisions and respond to their computer-literate employees in a more businesslike manner.

To date, few people attach the "hybrid" label to themselves. But hybrid managers may be managers in business units or managers in information services. At less senior levels they can be project managers.

Hybrid managers must have a degree of technical competence so they can spot new IT opportunities, assess their value and be able to take advantage of them. In today's

IT world, detailed technical knowledge and skills can quickly become obsolete.

Hybrid managers need to know where to get up-to-date technical and professional expertise. And not just in their own companies. They must know how to tap external sources as well such as system houses and consultants.

Almost by definition, the second explicit strand of hybrid competence is that of business knowledge. Much general business knowledge can come from post-graduate, or general management courses, especially Open Business School courses or an MBA.

More importantly, however, are the skills that come from learning to apply this knowledge in relevant business situations. This means having an active involvement with project teams, acting as a staff adviser to line managers, or being seconded to business units for specific tasks, typically for periods of up to two years or more.

The most successful hybrid managers are likely to know their own organisation very well. They will not just be street-wise, but know how to get things done and be able to communicate their thoughts clearly.

It certainly looks like managers who know what information is needed, how to get that information and how to develop the necessary information systems will have a significant impact on the UK's competitive position over the next 10 years.



Prepare for the worst when you may lose the lot

There is increasing need for people who combine IT skills with business expertise

More than three-quarters of Britain's medium to large computer sites have no plan in place should their systems fail and no idea how to recover.

It is not just the awareness of threats to computer systems that is lacking, but the will to take positive action to combat them. What is needed is education at board level, and not just to make sure an eventual recovery plan works.

At a time when many companies are striving to cut their financial cloth to suit the economic climate, preparation for a disaster must not be interpreted as an expensive luxury for an event which may not happen. It must be seen as a conscious business decision to protect the livelihood of the company from an increasing number of threats leading to the inevitable.

"Disaster recovery should be built into IT strategies and plans as an essential item rather than an option," says Keith Windram, the managing director of Sherwood Computer Management. "Companies need to provide total protection for their computer resources, not only to safeguard their business, but also to protect customers, shareholders, suppliers and employees."

The sophisticated computer system is at the mercy of fire, flood, explosions, arson, computer viruses and hackers.

Other threats to be considered are the well-reported scares from computer viruses and hackers. A faulty machine or a poorly designed software program could endanger lives where safety-critical systems are being used to control vital processes, such as nuclear power plants or hospitals.

More and more information, as well as money, exists only in an electronic form, so safeguarding it from disaster is of paramount importance. The destruction of vital financial applications could very easily undermine not just a single business, but also the economy.

The big threat to a company's livelihood comes from the increasingly popular use of networked information systems because software is made available to users in a way that is difficult to control. The connection of personal computers to such a network exacerbates the problem.

Because more information is being held on computer, the computer's availability and use within a company has

become widespread. The failure of just one element in such a network often leads to the failure of the whole network. Five years ago the average company could survive without its computers for 50 hours. This critical period has now shrunk to 28 hours or, in banking, as short as two hours. Consequently, there is no shortage of companies to provide a full back-up service at short notice.

Many have now built extensive and well-protected computer centres, whose machines will keep running in the event of a fraudulent attack or natural disaster.

Through its contingency planning group, the Computer Services Association (CSA) has produced guidelines for customers to follow when choosing a disaster-recovery service.

The CSA Code of Practice



Keith Windram: protection

(Contingency Planning for Data Processing) looks at a number of services and relates to the specific plans on the market designed to help businesses prevent, survive and recover from disasters. It sets standards of professionalism for those who supply stand-by facilities (a new computer room, computers, etc), planning consultancy and off-site storage (where a company's vital computer data is held on tape inside a secure area which is fireproof and waterproof). An extremely useful part of the code is the buyer's questionnaire which attempts to ensure the most important elements of the service offered are discussed by the client and a prospective supplier.

● Computing Services Association, Hanover House, 73/74 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LE (071-405 2171); Computer Disaster Recovery, 29 Valepits Road, Garratts Green, Birmingham, B33 0TD (021 784 7445); Failsafe Rec, PO Box 5, Grosvenor House, Redditch, Worcestershire, B97 4DQ (0527 62474).



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A better town for everybody

Investment is about to transform Ipswich. John Shaw sees the start of the town centre revival

Ipswich received a commercial vote of confidence last week as work started on the huge Buttermarket development. The four-acre site has been a black hole in the town centre for months, but a decision to go ahead by Legal & General Property, its backers, shows support for a prime shopping scheme at a gloomy time for high-street multiples.

Richard Jessop, Legal & General Property's development director, says: "The start of this ambitious scheme is exciting for us and for the people of Ipswich, who have waited such a long time for first-class retail facilities." Owen Owen, the department store group, has taken the 120,000 sq ft main site in a 270,000 sq ft complex, which could be open in mid 1992. The plan includes 34 smaller shops and a car park with 400 spaces. The architects are the Building Design Partnership, responsible for award-winning shopping developments in Carlisle and Durham, and the agents are Hillier Parker and Woodward and Partners, of Ipswich. Buttermarket is one of three schemes that Ipswich has planned in its attempt to rival Norwich and Cambridge as a shopping centre.

Another planned shopping project is at Cox's Lane. Bidwells and Edward Erdman are already letting properties in the refurbished Eastgate Centre on the main pedestrianised shopping street known locally as The Golden Mile.

The town, which has a 120,000 population, serves a growing area of 270,000 people. Jamie Cann, deputy head of a primary school and leader of the Labour-controlled council, says: "We are a forward-looking authority, and our programme is to improve the town's facilities for everybody."

Council officials have been active behind the scenes. They want a vibrant town centre and see the project as part of much wider growth spreading down to the 22 acres of water in the 75-acre Wet Dock, an area of opportunity similar to that in Bristol or Liverpool's Albert Dock.

James Hehir, Ipswich's 41-year-old chief executive, says: "We do not bow down to anything that



New image: "In everything there is a determination to improve the town," James Hehir says

comes along. The principle behind everything we do is a determination to improve the town. A lot of places say that, but here you can see it in operation." Mr Hehir had just left a news conference explaining town improvements in action. An executive buyout was announced at Brent Walker's Tolly Cobbold Brewery, which has been part of Ipswich life since 1723. The leisure giant had earlier taken over the company, dismissed the workers and moved production to Hartlepool. The news was met with outrage locally and a management effigy was hung from a pole outside the gates.

Mr Hehir admits he was stunned. But officials acted quickly. That afternoon they toured the site and next morning the brewery was a listed building. The preservation order covered not only the structure, but also the fixtures and fittings, some so valuable they were wanted by the British Museum. Within days George Walker flew into Ipswich. Mr Hehir pointed out what the town had to offer. At the end of the day Mr Walker shook hands with Mr Cann and said he would stand by Ipswich.

Ten months later, the authority has allowed a small office development on the site, brewing has returned to the town with a deal to sell the beer in Brent Walker pubs, and the building itself is to become "a working museum".

Leisure developments are a big part of council strategy. Ipswich has four big sports centres and a fifth is planned. A swimming pool complex in the town centre is used by up to 800,000 people a year and the Wolsey Theatre is thriving. The next phase is to turn the Odeon Cinema and its adjoining car park into a concert venue.

The cinema is owned by Rank, the car park by NCP. Mr Hehir

and his men struck a deal with Rank last November. The council is building a £3.75 million, five-screen cinema complex seating 1,500, which should be completed by Christmas. Rank will then manage it and pass ownership of the art deco Odeon to the council. The authority then swapped one of its car parks with NCP and the second stage of the deal is now emerging. The site is between the two cinemas. The council will soon advertise nationally for a partner to put up between 20,000 and 30,000 sq ft of offices.

Mr Hehir says: "The new partner's contribution, rather than us receiving money for it, will be to refurbish the Odeon. Ideally, we want a new theatre with 2,200 seats to take all the national shows and the ground floor to contain an arts-related facility so that the whole thing will be a positive benefit to the town."

The authority, before it swapped car parks, said it wanted NCP to redevelop the new site for shopping. "Now," Mr Hehir says, "they are putting together a redevelopment package that we could never have devised."

This kind of property juggling shows a commercial astuteness quite foreign to many local authorities. Mr Hehir says: "If a scheme is totally unacceptable, we tell developers the minute we see them and always make a point of saying why. We do not run through the whole cycle, then say no. They either take our advice or run the risk of getting a rejection and taking the matter to appeal. We tell them what they need to do to any scheme of real size."

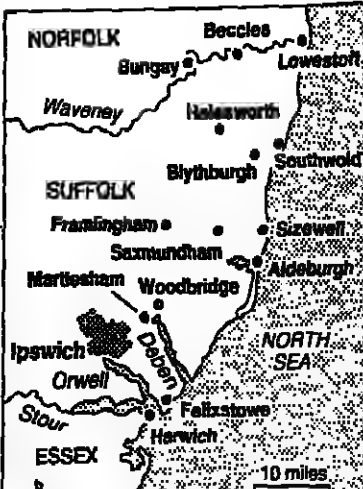
"That is not the approach of most local authorities. They listen, receive, spend £20,000 to £30,000 on a model, then another £50,000 on a feasibility study. Six months

later, when it is rejected, everybody feels disappointed. Some developers do not like our approach and go away. But we like to feel they go with a positive feeling about Ipswich."

These developments are on existing sites because the authority does not want to trespass on greenfield land. "The critical thing is to strike the right balance between commerce and conservation in a town like this, and nowadays you have to keep running just to stand still," Mr Hehir says.

The town is well endowed with parkland and an area of outstanding natural beauty is just by the graceful Orwell Bridge. The council has acquired another 70 or 80 acres of woodland further down the river, which will be turned into a country park.

Away from the town centre, Ransome's, one of Ipswich's blue-chip industrial names and a leader in grass-cutting machinery, has

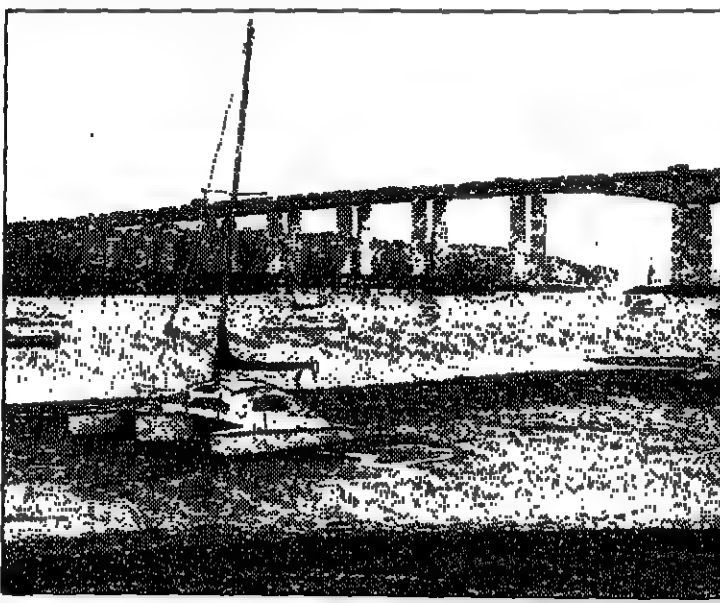


just launched a £250 million business park alongside the A45 east-west artery between the Midlands and east-coast ports.

Eight miles away at Felixstowe, groundwork is already being done in case the dock needs further expansion. Bidwells, its agent, says several office developments are going on at the 250-acre Trinity Industrial Estate.

The strategic switch of port trade from the west to the east coast has favoured the Haven Ports. For the first time, Ipswich handled more than five million tons in cargo last year and is now Britain's fourth largest container port.

An international art library called EVAC, computer-linked to other libraries and museums throughout Europe, will eventually open in the town. "Ipswich is not just a corner of Suffolk. It is part of a growing Europe," Mr Hehir says.



River crossing: the Orwell Bridge is expected by the traffic experts to reach capacity in 16 years

The three routes to controversy

The question of a new port access road in Ipswich has caused environmental controversy on both sides of the River Orwell (Anne Gould writes). Arguments on one side are about conservation and on the other air pollution, but there is one undisputed issue — that Ipswich needs a new port access road.

The port area has been selected for possible commercial, leisure and industrial development, and if this goes ahead it seems unlikely that the existing roads will cope.

East Anglia is a growth region and traffic experts at Suffolk County Council and Ipswich Borough Council estimate that the Orwell Bridge carrying the A45 will reach capacity by the year 2006. Some forecasters think the increasing traffic will necessitate a northern bypass — a suggestion guaranteed to anger farmers and people on the outskirts of town.

Partly for these reasons the county council has commissioned a £250,000 traffic survey. The results will not be available until at least the end of the year, so a decision on which of three options to accept has been put back.

However, residents now have the chance to gather more ammunition to protect their interests.

By coincidence, the leaders of the two campaigns share a surname but the similarity ends there. Henry Cooper, of the Wherstead Road Residents' Association, says: "We are fighting Goliath all the time." His campaign opposes the most expensive of the options, the West Bank route, which by 1987 prices would

cost £6.4 million. This route involves building a fixed span and swing bridge to cross an island at the centre of the docks. After Griffin Wharf it would cut through a former factory site and link with the West Bank relief road giving access to Wherstead Road.

In Wherstead Road, which already takes heavy port traffic seeking easy access to the A45, residents protest that the route would make conditions even worse. Mr Cooper says: "The traffic is already so heavy that it has caused cracks in our homes. So what is it doing to the drains? It is noisy and dirty and makes crossing the road very difficult. We cannot open the windows because of the dust."

Mr Cooper says residents' surveys have proved traffic is increasing. "Last year in March we counted 13,000 vehicles in a 12-hour period," he says. "In August a count showed 14,000 cars and lorries." The association aims to carry out atmospheric tests to establish whether the traffic could damage health.

On the opposite side of the river there are two options cutting through Pipers Vale and Braziers Wood. Mick Cooper says: "Pipers Vale should be retained for public amenity. It should not be destroyed for the sake of a road."

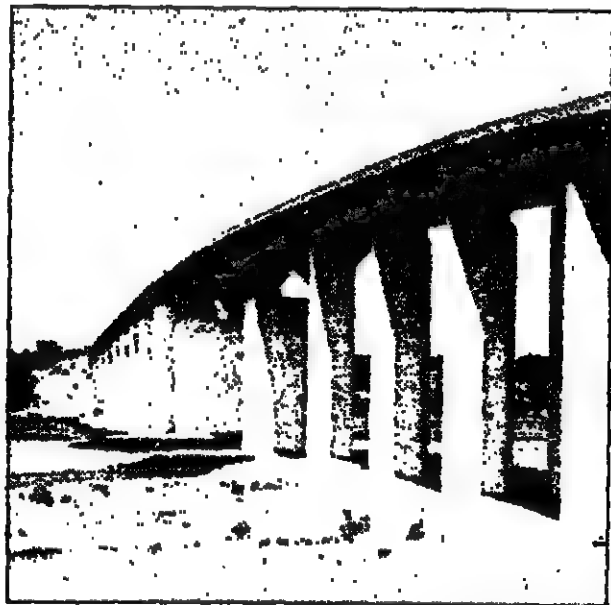
He says it is a haven for plants and wildlife and the campaign to protect it has the support of 2,500 residents and environmentalists throughout Suffolk.

The East Bank routes start along Cliff Quay. One follows the shore line and the other crosses the back of the Gainsborough council housing estate and runs alongside some allotments. At 1987 prices the first would cost £3.9 million and the second £3.7 million. Both would join the A45 at the Felixstowe end of the Orwell Bridge. However, traffic bound for London or the Midlands would then have to cross the river, inevitably increasing bridge congestion.

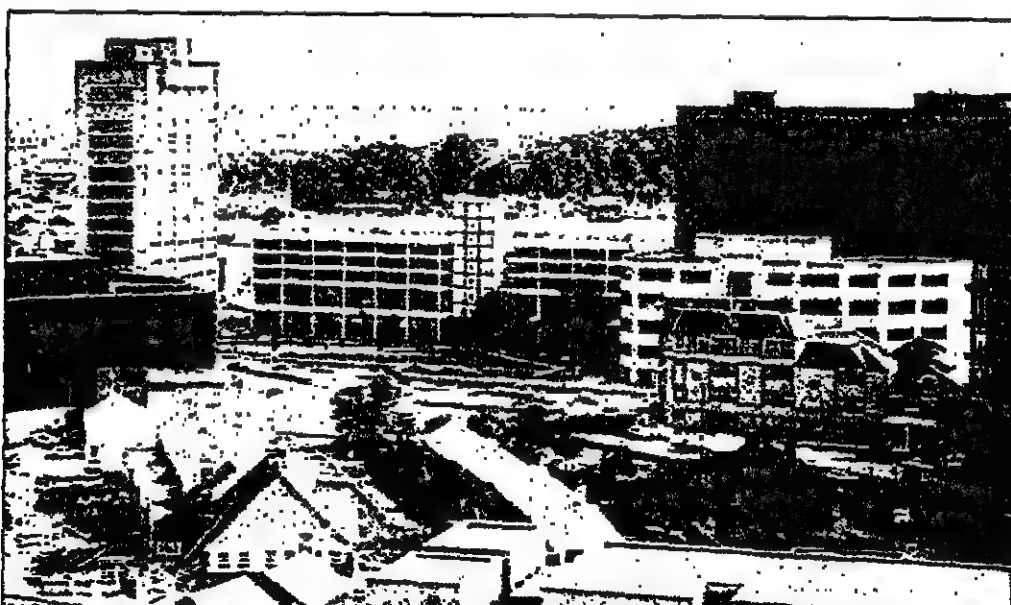
Mr Cooper is so dedicated to the Pipers Vale campaign that he no longer works and has become a house-husband for his wife and family. "To me Pipers Vale is the Gainsborough estate," he says. "We have always been lucky enough to live beside Suffolk countryside and we do not want to lose it."

He has sought support from the Prince of Wales, the naturalist David Bellamy and the readers of environment magazines.

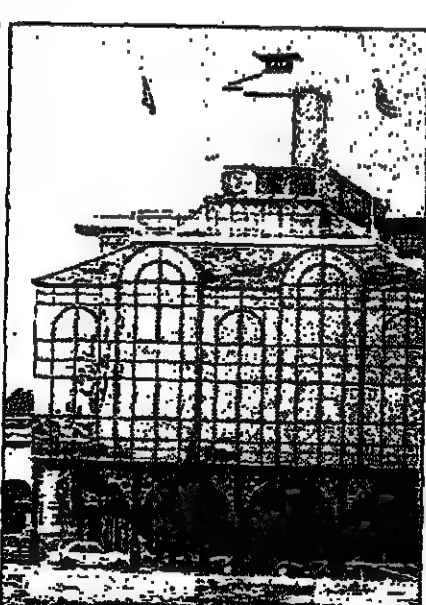
IPSWICH



The Orwell Bridge



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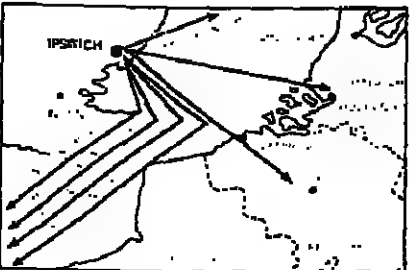
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A new European Visual Arts Centre is planned. A large Entertainment Complex is already under construction including a five-screen cinema and a

2,000 seat theatre capable of hosting major national and international touring companies.

The Minister for the Arts, the Rt. Hon. Richard Luce, on his latest visit to IPSWICH praised the town's ambitious leisure schemes saying "Ipswich could not be better placed in geographical terms to participate in 1992 and beyond and I think there has been the most exciting sense of vision by people in the town."



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BOROUGH COUNCIL

Tranquillity territory for the tourists

SUFFOLK HAS 500 medieval churches and all are worth a visit, from the 12 in Ipswich to the one up the coast at Blythburgh in a superb setting by the estuary overlooking the North Sea (John Shaw writes).

Churches, the legacy of the county's wealthy 15th-century wool merchants, give its villages much of their timeless half-timbered attraction. The churchyards are havens of tranquillity and

frequently teem with wildlife. These attractions all suggest there is never enough time to spend in east Suffolk. The county attracts the discerning visitor who visits historic houses, goes sailing or walks parts of the wind-swept 50-mile coastal path from Felix-

stowe to Lowestoft. In 1988 Suffolk had 1.4 million domestic tourists, who spent £78 million. It also draws an increasing number of overseas visitors, mainly from the Continent, who spent £28 million. But tourism officials are expecting an invasion of Ameri-

cans in 1992. They will be marking the 50th anniversary of the 8th and 9th US Air Force's arrival in East Anglia. Nearly half a million airmen and support staff were based in the region by 1945, a friendly invasion unparalleled in British history.

There will be thanksgiving and memorial services, stained-glass windows will be unveiled, air displays will be mounted and Glenn Miller-style dances will relive the Forties. Jane Sullivan, project co-ordinator for the East Anglian

Tourist Board, says: "We have sent advance information to about 2,000 veterans, as well as being represented at their conventions in the United States. Already nearly 1,000 ex-service-men and their families have contacted us for more information

on how to plan their visit in 1992." The older Suffolk will remember, celebrate and absorb but afterwards return to the age-old preoccupations with farming and fishing and wildlife that have given the county such a special place in English life.

As better communications draw the county closer to the capital, a new problem has arisen

Suffolk has entered the decade facing a basic problem of growth: how to strike the right balance between environmental need and economic development.

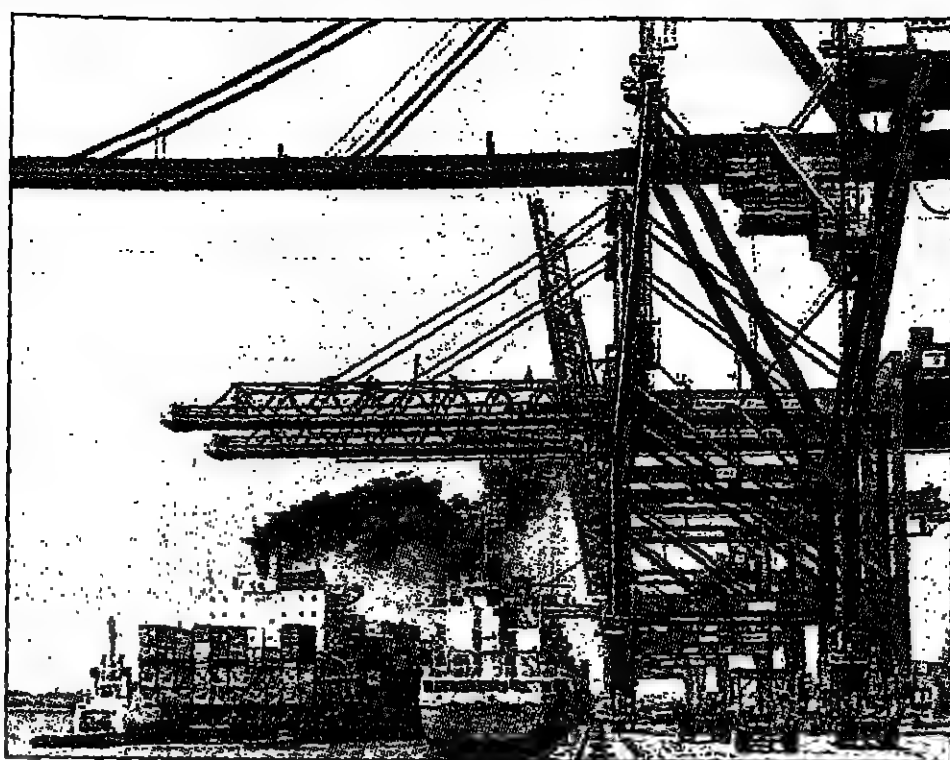
Unspoilt villages, open countryside and long stretches of empty shingle coastline make it one of Britain's most attractive counties.

Road and rail improvements have reduced a previous sense of isolation, but faster journey times to London, the M25 and the prospect of a third Thames crossing all draw it increasingly towards an overcrowded southeast.

Some think the shape of things to come can be seen already in overheated Surrey, Berkshire and Hampshire. Suffolk growth has been unostentatious by comparison, which suits the slow but shrewd East Anglian temperament. The trend is expected to continue with a population increasing from 604,000 in 1987 to 702,000 by 2006, part of the fastest-growing region in the country. Development pressures have produced a vocal green lobby which has been active in everything from water quality to Sizewell B.

The power station scheme has been opposed since the public enquiry in 1982 and the abandonment of a proposed Sizewell C station last November only encouraged the efforts of protesters to point out the escalating costs and other alleged shortcomings of the current project.

Felixstowe faced a lengthy environmental battle to get its Bill for port expansion through parliament. It encroached on a bird preserve and one of the spin-offs was the creation of a new 208-acre



Trading post on the coast: Felixstowe is the biggest container port in the country

The dilemma of development

new reserve to make up for the lost habitat along the banks of the Orwell.

The estuary is becoming very busy. Sea Containers is draining 330 acres at Bathside Bay, Harwich, in a £120 million project. The company plans a mixed development of port-related facilities, business

park, hotel, marina and "heritage centre".

Colin Crawford, development manager for Sea Containers property, said there had been great European and Scandinavian interest in the scheme, which was bound to have an effect on the east Suffolk economy.

Growth pressures on several towns have been monitored at county hall in Ipswich and the view is that they can be managed advantageously. Don Ayre, assistant county planning officer said Woodbridge had reached optimum growth and Felixstowe,

where there was a lot of estate development "is beginning to show signs of strain."

"Development is getting near some high-quality agricultural land and an area of outstanding natural beauty. It is a prosperous and successful town and we believe it has just about reached its capacity."

One of the county's great characteristics is the variety of its smaller towns such as Aldeburgh, Southwold, Bungay, Framlingham, Beccles and Halesworth. "They are unique and need sensitive planning," Mr Ayre said. "They are not the sort of

places you want to see swamped by large estates.

"You have to try to keep the lid on development. I think we can do it. The district councils are keen to ensure they retain their character. We have to try to make sure that major growth takes place in the most suitable places."

Lowestoft may be a case in point. It has a high rate of unemployment, its economy is fragile and planners believe it needs environmentally upgrading. Things may be helped by improvements to the A12, an effective spine road through east Suffolk.

Builders like green sites and Mr Ayre agreed that the countryside was coming under pressure and needed protection.

"We have already seen what has happened in certain areas when the building industry has developed insensitively," he explained.

"One might say that mistakes have been made, but I think there is a strong will to improve the quality of development and of design. People are starting to dig their heels in and say we are not going to settle for third best."

Plans for quality development may come to pass in a settlement at Newbourn, a village east of Ipswich. Martlesham, an award-winning development near by, could provide a model to follow, although one of the issues around whether the settlement is actually built depends on development taking place on the Ipswich airport site.

The borough council owns the landing strip and has said it intends to close it in four years. Some planners feel the town should maintain an airport, if only for feeder routes to Norwich or Stansted. Others argue that housing is more important. It is a controversial issue and in an area in need of good housing something that brings a social argument into the growth equation.

JOHN SHAW

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Battle joined on the beaches

PICTURESQUE Aldeburgh, best known for its international music festival, could be equally well-known in future as a pioneer in the less glamorous field of flood protection.

The festival will draw thousands of music-lovers this month, but fine things are also happening along two kilometres of foreshore between Slaughden and Orford Ness (John Shaw writes).

Aldeburgh (population 2,700) has fought a battle with the sea since the 16th century. Six streets on the east side of the town have been lost over the years.

A narrow shingle bank is all that protects the River Alde and thousands of acres of low-lying farmland from the North Sea. The area suffered badly during the 1953 floods. Defences put up then are now being replaced. The project, by the National Rivers Authority and Dobbie and Partners, the civil engineers, will become a model for similar developments elsewhere in Britain. The second stage of the £4.9 million scheme should be complete by 1992. Incorporating factors such as environmental, recreational and tourist amenities into such a project needs careful planning and a willingness by people to pay the cost.

Mike Child, head of new works at the rivers authority in Peterborough, says: "We liaised with local groups and individuals for more than two years before the scheme began."

"We asked them what they were willing to pay to keep the facilities at Aldeburgh. In terms of its environment and the amount it is used by visitors, recreational and tourist benefits were rated highly."

Computer models of the beach were developed and the results confirmed on a physical model to arrive at the most cost-effective design. The new sea wall has been planned to absorb rather than reflect wave energy, and to deter erosion.

Shingle already washed away will be replaced with 150,000 cubic metres obtained offshore. New groynes will control littoral drift and maintain the beaches. Much of the area has been designated heritage coast and also contains sites of special scientific interest.

There are several nature reserves, including the internationally known 1,945-acre site at Minsmere containing the second largest colony of avocets in Britain.

A few miles further up the coast is the £1.9 billion Sizewell B nuclear power station project. It will reach peak employment of about 3,500 people later this year or early in 1991.

To bring order, a district-wide local plan is being prepared, which will lay down development guidelines for the next five years.

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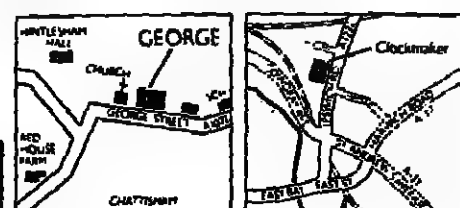
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A would-be Italian werewolf in London

I ENVY werewolves. At least, they get to come alive every full moon. As a supporter of the Italian national football side, I have to wait four years before my eyes start to do strange things and my throat makes funny noises.

For 50 years, I have lived a thousand miles and more from the home of my father and not one season watching English football has helped to ease the pain of not being a spectator on Italian soil. I stare with bemusement at the pedestrian game English footballers produce and find myself inevitably cheering the opposition.

But this state of affairs has given me the chance to look dispassionately at the English game, which is the only way you can look at players running hell for leather,

BARRY FANTONI, writer and cartoonist, describes the delicious agony of being an Italian football fanatic trapped on the terraces of England

with less skill than an Italian kicking a tin can in poverty-stricken Naples.

English football is now as imaginative as a Rotarian after dinner speech and as inspiring as a tube strike. I have tried in vain to name an English world-class player since the days of Bobby Charlton and, with the exception of Peter Shilton, I have had no joy. The number of Italian masters would fill the Albert Hall.

Of the present squad, Vialli and

Baresi are both world class, with skills and vision unseen in present English players.

Italians to a man have three loves: beautiful women, beautiful cars and, when played as only they can, beautiful football. Asked for an order of priority, football would come top in almost every case. More than anything else, Italian football embodies a quality that the Italians have in abundance — style.

What other nation could produce a mass-market car with the excitement of an Alfa Romeo, or create fashions that have the simple elegance of Giorgio Armani? In England I am forced to pay through the nose for my Alfa and Armani, and I can just accept it.

What I find tough is the seemingly endless wait for a glimpse of

the Italian side in the flesh. When they do come, as they did earlier in the year and drew with England after being disallowed a perfectly good goal, I devour each move, each subtle run, each clever dummy as if it was the last slice of tiramisu. But the World Cup is an eight-course feast and I do not miss a morsel.

It might be risking an entry in "Colemanballs" to say that the Brazilians produce the greatest footballers but the Italians produce the greatest football. What makes an Italian footballer great is mainly his environment.

In a sense, he is born to succeed. Italian boys are adored from birth. Their mothers lavish praise on them, if for nothing else than their moody good looks. A near-perfect

climate and an ideal diet — only now are athletes being made aware of the help pasta provides in terms of valuable carbohydrate — gives an Italian footballer an edge.

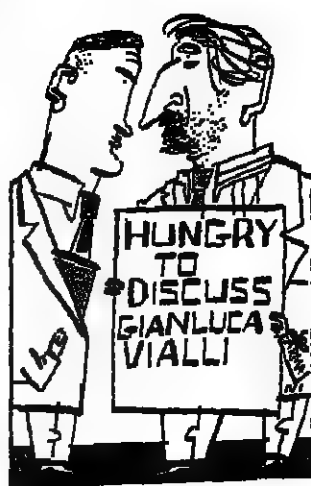
Italian men are at ease with themselves, on and off the park. Too much money too soon, and all the problems it brings have frequently ruined promising young players, but seldom Italians. They feel destined to be rich and adored, and the whiff of scandal that goes hand in glove with Italian football merely adds an important element of danger.

This is all translated into what the national side does on the pitch. No other team can play with such breathtaking refinement or cold brutality. It is as if every Italian

footballer is coached by a combination of Fellini and a hit-man from the Mafia.

When an Italian gets the ball something almost sinister surrounds him; it is as if, if the deal can't be done straight, then it will be done underhand. My father never paid for anything in his life. An IOU was what he dealt with, and that's another way to view Italian football.

I consider myself an Italian supporter in all but one respect. Whereas there will be much moaning and gnashing of teeth if Italy do not win the World Cup I will more or less expect it. One of the many disadvantages of living in England and being surrounded by her sporting endeavours is I have grown to expect defeat.



Wonders of the pyramid men

FROM CLIVE WHITE
PALERMO

ANY nationality that has the patience and the perseverance to build pyramids is unlikely to do a rush job even in putting together a football team. Consequently, the Egyptians saw their monumental 1-1 draw with the Netherlands here on Tuesday as nothing more than a foundation stone on the way to building a formidable position for themselves in the world game.

Respect is all they hoped to achieve from these World Cup finals, their first for 56 years, and one can safely say that within minutes of the start of their opening game here in group F they had commanded it, at the expense of the European champions.

Their draw, deservedly secured by Abed El Ghani with an 85th minute penalty, was their greatest result since English colonial officials set up competitive football in Egypt 87 years ago, far surpassing their only previous claim to fame, fourth place in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

Yet the morning after the night before at their training camp on the outskirts of Palermo, Mahmoud El Gohary, their manager, still looked every bit as sombre as he does in his pictures.

He is a polite, honourable man, whom the Egyptian FA must be pleased to have dissuaded from resigning in March when Egypt lost 3-1 to Romania in Cairo, a result that does not seem half as bad in the light of what the liberated East Europeans did to the Soviet Union the other day.

"He is a man of considerable pride with a love for his country," Dr El Mokadem, the team's sponsor, explained in an Oxford English accent. "When we lost to Romania, captain El Gohary felt that there was a misunderstanding of his programme by the people, so he offered, if they so wished, to resign. For him, Egypt comes first, not captain El Gohary. But the federation gave him his full confidence and he went ahead like a bull."

For someone who worked as a professor in economics at Surrey University, Dr Mokadem is notably unconvincing with his words. Captain is the title which the Egyptians confer upon all their managers. El Gohary was a colonel in the Egyptian army for 10 years after his playing career ended owing to injury. He returned in 1977 to a full-time occupation in a sport which is still largely part-time.

El Gohary took over as national team manager in 1988 from Mike Smith, the Englishman who had formerly managed Wales, and not only respected the benefits of Smith's solid organisational work but also ensured that he sustained them.

Consequently, Egypt have come to Italy as one of the best prepared teams in the championship after playing 14 matches since the turn of the year. Training camps were set up in France, West Germany and England as a concerted effort to bridge the gap between themselves and the world's greatest footballing nations.

"I decided upon these four months we spent together because we missed badly international competition," El Gohary said. "But it is a short period to change amateur minds to professional minds. I need longer."

He realises that England and the Republic of Ireland will offer his team a quite



A match for the best in Europe: Abed El Ghani celebrates with Ibrahim Hassan after levelling against the Dutch



different challenge from the Dutch — an old-fashioned style, as one Italian journalist diplomatically put it to him yesterday.

Of the Irish, whom the Egyptians meet on Sunday, he said: "They are very, very physical and have a very high spirit among their players." Dr El Mokadem, offering his typically more prosaic interpretation whenever he felt El Gohary's was lacking, added: "The Irish are exceedingly motivated in a patriotic way and that is attributable to Jackie Charlton."

Charlton will have been encouraged to hear of El Gohary's respect for the physical attributes of his team and not least its aerial power. El Gohary seemed to be particularly concerned about the height and strength of Casanova.

Charlton echoed that foreboding when he said: "The Egyptians are not the strongest in the world at crosses at the back, but somebody always seemed to get a head to the ball somehow." "Egypt won't like our game. They'll handle the Dutch and the English better than they'll handle us. They work very hard and work at people in numbers. They're a good technical team. They know what the game's about."

The Egyptians fully realise that their country as much as their team must undergo environmental and social changes before they can think of conquering the world at football. But at least they have won the respect of the world and that, at this stage, is all that they seek.

The wall is still unbreached

A SURPRISING and somewhat disappointing aspect of the World Cup has been the use of free kicks from shooting positions. In the matches up to and including the Netherlands against Egypt, there have not only been no goals scored directly from free kicks, but it is hard to recollect a shot from one really testing the goalkeeper.

Most teams are deciding to touch the ball at least once before attempting a shot. To my mind, their chances of scoring are immediately shortened, except in the sense that they may be fortunate enough to get a deflection off an on-rushing defender.

I have always believed that time and space on a football field amount to the same thing — if you keep the ball moving early and quickly, then space is created. The longer you take to deliver a pass, the less likelihood of the space being available for you.

At free kicks, a team has the distinct advantage of the opposition not being allowed within



GRAHAM TAYLOR
ON THE WORLD CUP

ten yards of the ball until it has been played. FIFA's directions to referees in this competition did include the use of the yellow card should players not retire the necessary distance. But most defenders still encroach when the whistle is blown and do not wait until the ball is played.

Consequently, by the time it has been touched to one side, the defending team has usually got at least a couple of yards of the ball. If the attacking team took the shot without a prior touch, the problem of encroachment would be reduced.

One reason teams are choosing to touch the ball to one side could be that in this competition, at least one extra man seems to be used in the defensive wall. Where in certain

positions, four players would be the norm, five and sometimes six are being lined up.

This could be because the ball being used seems to travel that little bit quicker and certainly bounces that little bit higher than the one generally used in northern Europe.

Goalkeepers may be very much aware of this and are requiring added protection against players who have the ability to impart swerve and dip on the ball from free kicks — but, so far, how few players have attempted to do this!

All teams work so hard to get into shooting positions and are very happy when they achieve this if the opposition are some seven or eight yards away. Yet when presented with such an opportunity in and around the edge of the penalty box, they are generally squandering the chance of a direct shot.

I'm certain that this will not continue and that sooner or later we shall see the net bursting at La Rivellina. The competition will be the more exciting for it.

Speculation not for Robson

FROM STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT, CAGLIARI

THE Group of Death, as the Italians call the World Cup group confined to the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, promises to come to the most dramatic conclusion of the first round. The four teams are inseparable and, whatever the results this weekend, the permutations cannot be fully unravelled until the closing fixtures on June 21.

Bobby Robson, the England manager, was particularly reluctant to offer his views on the likely outcome yesterday. "You can't tell the ending of a book when you've read only the first chapter," he said, but the two draws have given enough clues to illuminate the picture for one of his players.

John Barnes, who was trapped in the Republic of Ireland's vice, relishes the prospect of greater freedom against the Netherlands. "The ball players will be able to show what they can do," he said. "Physically, it will be easier, and I can't do any more defending than I did on Monday."

He qualified the statement by acknowledging that the Dutch would collect a point or two. He

remembers the impact made on the tournament by Algeria in 1982 and, more painfully, Morocco, who finished at the top of England's section in 1986.

Yet he did concede that the Egyptians, whom he was watching for the fourth time this year, "have not played better than that. They created four good chances before the Dutch scored and they also came back when everybody might have thought that it was all over."

Robson's more immediate concern is the fitness of Walker. The central defender, who has become the most reliable member of his back four, is considered doubtful for Saturday. The ankle he wounded when he was bundled into an advertising hoarding by Aldridge is still packed in ice to reduce the swelling.

Without Walker's speed, England would be vulnerable either on the ground, if the replacement is Wright, or in the air if it is Parker. In view of such imponderable questions, Robson was right to resist the temptation to speculate on the future.

Roxburgh denies that his players broke drinks ban

FROM RODDY FORSYTH, RAPALLO

IF ANDY Roxburgh and his players thought that they had completed their journey through the pain barrier by losing to Costa Rica on Monday night, they were to be disabused by reports from home that two of their number, Maurice Johnston and Jim Bell, were at the centre of a lurid tabloid newspaper account which alleged that they had broken a drinks ban imposed by the Scottish management.

The story claimed that Scottish supporters, depressed by their team's performance in the opening match, were angered when the players publicly made merry, drinking champagne and posing for photographs in a restaurant close to the team hotel in Rapallo.

Needless to say, since the events in Argentina in 1978, when the Scottish World Cup party was the focus of a number of lavishly adorned stories, several of them with only the most tenuous basis in fact, Scotland players have been cautioned to be on their guard lest comparatively innocent situations are rendered as serious infractions.

Yesterday, Roxburgh took considerable pains to rebut the point by point, any suggestion that he had been let down by members of his squad. "First of all, we gave our players permission to have a night off," he said. "It let them have a chance to get away from the camp, but they were still very much in our control and they were with our

security plain-clothed policemen."

"The second point is that all of them have to be in their rooms by the time the staff make their regular check. When the rooms were checked at the usual time everyone was in. Third, in terms of photographs, our lads have been posing for everybody who asks them. It's the usual thing of standing with a bunch of supporters holding mascots, scarves, glasses, or whatever people give them. As you know it goes on endlessly."

"As far as drink goes, in Malta we asked our lads not to drink because of the problems with dehydration. We've also stated, to the press people as well, that the rule no longer applies and that it is standard practice after any match to let players have a drink if they want one. So there is no ban for anybody to break and I will not be taking disciplinary action against any player because nobody has given us cause."

Later in the day, the sports press was given access to Johnston and Bell, and both players stated that they had taken legal advice and that they understood that certain suggestions which had been made in the article may be actionable. Whether the matter proceeds further remains to be seen.

On the football front, the only news was that Gillespie had continued to make a slow progress in his attempt to fit to face Sweden on Saturday.

Italy cannot find room for Schillaci

NICOLÒ Berti, of Inter Milan, takes the place of the injured Carlo Ancelotti in the Italy side for their second group A match against the United States in Rome today.

Azeglio Vicini, the Italy coach, otherwise retains the side that beat Austria 1-0 last Saturday, with Carnevale starting in attack, and no place being given to the injured Schillaci.

Italy's goal when he came on as a substitute. Colombia could become one of the first teams to clinch a second-round place if they beat Yugoslavia in Bologna this afternoon, having won their opening group D match against the United Arab Emirates 2-0.

The Colombia coach, Francisco Maturana, keeps an un-

changed team. Ivan Osim, the Yugoslav manager, will not announce his line-up until shortly before the kick-off, but is expected to make at least two changes. Both the full backs, Spasic and Vulic, are likely to be dropped.

Romania's match against Cameroon in Bari this evening is, to most people's surprise, a contest for the leadership of group B. Romania, who beat the Soviet Union 2-0 in their first match, will be strengthened by the return of Hagi, their mid-field player, after a one-match suspension.

Cameroon must find replacements for Massing, the defender, and Kana Bayick, the midfielder player, who were both sent off in their 1-0 win over Argentina.

WORLD CUP MATCH FACTS

Result: 1-1	ENGLAND	REP OF IRELAND
Total shots	5	7
On target	2	4
Lost possession	59	60
Corners	2	2
Crosses from right	3	3
Crosses from left	10	7
Fouls	18	22
Offside	6	7
Goalkeepers	1	0
Sending-off	0	0

OTHER STATISTICS: England: Shots: 2 Linaker, 1 Pearce, 1 Butcher, 1 Robson. Fouls committed: 2 Butcher, 2 Stevens, 2 Beardsley, 2 Barnes, 4 Gascoigne, 3 Linaker, 2 Widdie, 1 Shilton, 1 Pearce, 1 Robson, 1 McMahon. Republic of Ireland: Shots: 3 McGrath, 3 Shee, 1 Casanova. Fouls committed: 5 McGrath, 4 Morris, 3 Shee, 3 Moran, 2 Townsend, 1 Houghton, 1 Aldridge, 1 Casanova. Fouls suffered: 3 Casanova, 3 Shee, 2 Moran, 1 Aldridge, 1 Bonner, 1 Staunton, 1 Aldridge.

Result: 1-0	COSTA RICA	SCOTLAND
Total shots	7	16
On target	2	5
Lost possession	0	6
Corners	3	14
Crosses from right	6	11
Crosses from left	5	16
Fouls	10	6
Offside	3	0
Goalkeepers	0	0
Sending-off	0	0

OTHER STATISTICS: Costa Rica: Shots: 2 Cayasso, 1 Jara, 1 González, 1 Chaves, 1 Chavarria. Fouls committed: 2 González, 2 Montero, 2 Ramírez, 1 Marchena. Fouls suffered: 2 Cayasso, 1 Conejo, 1 González, 1 Montero, 1 Chavarria. Scotland: Shots: 4 McPherson, 2 Aitken, 1 Johnston, 1 McCall, 1 McGuffey. Fouls committed: 2 McCall, 1 Johnston, 1 McPherson, 1 McGuffey, 1 Aitken, 1 Johnston, 1 McCall, 1 McGuffey.

GROUP-BY-GROUP RESULTS AND TABLES

GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C	GROUP D	GROUP E	GROUP F
ITALY (1) 1 AUSTRIA (0) 0 Schuster 78 (in Rome, June 9)	ARGENTINA (0) 0 CAMEROON (0) 1 Ortiz 66 (in Milan, June 9)	BRAZIL (1) 2 SWEDEN (0) 1 Cavaca 40, 52 Brolin 78, 82, 83 (in Turin, June 10)	URUGUAY (0) 0 COLUMBIA (0) 2 Rudin 30, 32 Maldonado 37 (in Bologna, June 10)	ENGLAND (0) 0 SPAIN (0) 0 (in Milan, June 10)	IRELAND (1) 1 REP OF IRE (0) 1 Steady 73, 35, 33 (in Cagliari, June 11)
US (0) 1 CZECH (2) 5 Stashinsky 25, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83 Hasek 50, 51, 52, 53 (in Florence, June 10)	USA (0) 0 ROMANIA (1) 1 Lacatus 41, 54 (in Bari, June 10)	SCOTLAND (0) 0 COSTA RICA (0) 1 Cayasso 49 (in Cagliari, June 11)	WEST GERMANY (2) 2 YUGOSLAVIA (0) 1 Muller 29, 35, 36 Jovanovic 74, 75 (in Milan, June 10)	Belgium 1 1 0 0 0 2 Spain 1 1 0 0 0 2 Ireland 1 1 0 0 0 2 Slovenia 1 1 0 0 0 2	METH (0) 1 EGYPT (0) 1 Apostol 82 (in Palermo, June 12)
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GROUP D

GAME

30/7/91

W GERMAN (2) A YUGOSLAVIA (1)

Muller 29, 35, 36 Jovanovic 74, 75

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Belgium 1, 0, 0

(in Milan, June 10)

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we are in danger of not being able to send the very people who could win us medals because they might not be able to afford to qualify," Searle said. Through the BOC's efforts in raising corporate sponsorship, some 60 per cent of its appeal income is now subject to tax, compared with 20 per cent prior to 1980. "We hope to raise £6 million to £6.5 million for 1992, so we are talking about over £1 million in tax," Searle added.

● Britain's emergence as an athletic power has attracted another major sponsor. Vauxhall will back the Vauxhall Indoor Classic in Glasgow next March.